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A REVIEW  
OF THE  
AMERICAN BIBLE UNION:

CONTAINING AN

ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN, OBJECT, AND CONDUCT,

WITH A LIST OF

ITS REVISERS AND REVISIONS,

EXHIBITING ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

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BY O. B. JUDD.

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## A REVIEW

OF THE

# AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

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THE resignation of Archibald Maclay, D.D., as President of the American Bible Union, with his statement of the reasons which led him to take that step, has awakened no little inquiry and anxiety in the minds of many, as to the real condition and practical working of that Institution.

In the official papers of the Bible Union, and of the Revision Association, it is stated that,

Dr. Maclay "had free access to every document in the archives of the Union, and whenever he desired it, copies of them were furnished for his personal use"; that, "They [Dr. Maclay and myself] have occupied positions that should have opened all the affairs of the Bible Union to their inspection;" and that, "We do not call in question the goodness of Father Maclay." "We do not and cannot attribute his unlooked-for course to any moral obliquity of heart or mind."

It is here admitted that Dr. Maclay had the means of knowing all the facts in the case, and that he is too upright to affirm anything upon his own personal knowledge, which he does not know to be true; from which it must be concluded that his statement is entirely reliable. For the idea that he is mentally incapable of ascertaining and telling the truth, relative to the subject matter of his pamphlet, is too absurd to admit of a question. And the allegation that he is not the "real author" of the pamphlet bearing his name, and containing the reasons of his resignation, has no foundation in truth.

All candid inquirers are, therefore, referred to Dr. Maclay's statement, for accurate information upon every matter of which he speaks. But having been myself one of its founders, and a member of its Board, from the beginning to the present time; having often, in public and in private, commended the Institution, as worthy of implicit confidence and liberal support; and being now satisfied that, through official mismanagement, the organization has been so crippled, that it cannot, without a radical reformation, overcome the inherent difficulties of the undertaking, I feel it my duty to add my testimony to what Dr. Maclay has stated, and to give some additional information.



Such an exposition is rendered doubly necessary by the imposing misrepresentations which have been palmed upon the public, in opposition to the letter of Dr. Maclay.

But before making any statement with direct reference to the condition and management of the Bible Union, I will dispose of some allegations, which the officers of the Union and the Revision Association have made against me; as such allegations, if left unrefuted, might unjustly impair the credibility of my testimony. Two\* official documents of the Bible Union, and one† of the Revision Association, abound with calumnious expressions like the following:

"Something less than a year before the decease of Dr. Cone, Dr. Judd had threatened to sue him, as President of the Bible Union, and it was with great difficulty that he was prevented from carrying the threat into execution." "After the painful circumstances connected with this affair, Dr. Cone felt deeply wounded, and frequently alluded in these rooms to the unkind and ungrateful conduct which he experienced from that quarter, and declared that the Union would have great trouble with him (Dr. Judd) one of these days." "Dr. Judd has even gone so far as to say before the Board, that the less reference was made to that name (Dr. Cone's), in conducting our business, the better." "No sooner had the Committee met than it became apparent that the real object of Dr. Judd was to destroy the character and standing of the Corresponding Secretary." "He did, from the 1st of June, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1855—seven months of the time in which he drew his full salary as a reviser—edit and publish the *N. Y. Chronicle*, and keep its pecuniary accounts." "Brother Judd refuses to give any information about the probable time of completing the work assigned him." "This estimate of his own merits and of the value of his labors far exceeds that of reasonable men." "Mr. Judd was editor and half-proprietor of the *New York Monthly Chronicle*, which lingered out an existence of twenty months, before the Bible Union was formed, and, from its limited circulation, was a loss to its owners. Many of the friends of the Bible Union, including some of its officers, thought that he would succeed better, if he would convert it into a weekly, which he did, about four months after the Bible Union was organized. He continued the weekly until Jan. 1st., 1855, when he sold it to Messrs. Church & Backus. The Bible Union never had any control of the paper, nor any responsibility for its management or its finances. Many of the managers and other friends of the Union, felt grieved at the manner in which its business was conducted and the tone of its editorials, especially during the last two years before Dr. Judd left it. Whether it was or was not a pecuniary loss to him or to his partner in business, we have no means of knowing. But of this we are assured, that, with proper management it would have paid well. No religious paper with which we are acquainted, commenced under more favorable auspices. That Dr. Judd has a singular faculty of alienating friends, and that he has successfully exercised this faculty in the management of the *New York Chronicle*, all who had dealings with him know full well. \* \* \* For more than two years before he left we were painfully convinced that from the manner in which

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\* 1. The official reply of the Bible Union to Dr. Maclay, which was published in the *New York Times* of July 26th, 1856, and in the *Bible Union Quarterly*, of about the same date, over the signatures of Thos. Armitage, Wm H. Wyckoff, E. Parmly, E. S. Whitney, C. A. Buckbee, and S. Pier. 2. The official reply of the Union to my letter in the *Times* of Aug. 6th, 1856, which was likewise addressed to the *Times*, and was intended to be signed by the officers, as it says, "Some of the officers who sign this document, can testify," &c.; but which was published only in the *Bible Union Department* of the *N. Y. Chronicle*, where it appeared without any signatures.

† The book written by J. Edmunds and T. S. Bell, "on behalf of the Revision Association," and published at Louisville, in 1856.

it was conducted, it was a decided detriment to the cause." "Who can safely deal with such a man in business matters connected with revision? \* \* \* The Board of the Bible Union could have no comfort and no safety in continuing in its employ a man who assumes and acts upon such positions." "The attempt by a few ambitious spirits to make the Bible Union subservient to *their uses*, has been promptly met and put down." "They [Drs. Breckinridge, Denison, Adams, Trimble, and Gordon] are standing before the community as the peddlers of the paltry slanders of a dismissed reviser of the Bible Union." "Dr. Judd was unworthy to be continued as a reviser." "Such blasts as Dr. Judd blows upon Dr. Maclay's slogan." "Dr. Judd is the chief machinator of all this war upon the Bible Union." "From January down to June Dr. Judd kept this committee examining into every conceivable charge he could invent. His target for perpetual crimination was the Secretary, just as that functionary is the target of the pamphlet, and according to the testimony of all other men who know him, NO PURER MAN LIVES UPON THE EARTH." "Dr. Judd himself could see nothing of the kind until he was degraded from a position he was unworthy to hold among the revisers of the Bible Union." "Dr. Judd became incensed against all who were engaged in his dismission from that Committee, and against all who approved it, declaring that he would not be put on a level with other revisers." "Dr. Judd was unworthy to be continued as a reviser." "Dr. Judd, after being dismissed from the confidence, the service and treasury of the Bible Union," &c. "We feel confident that it is to the influence of Dr. Orrin B. Judd, a dismissed reviser from the Bible Union Rooms, we are mainly if not wholly, indebted for the mendacious pamphlet issued under the name of Dr. Maclay."

"Witness his behavior while a student at Hamilton, an editor of the *New York Chronicle*, and his whole course of conduct against the officers and the Board of Directors of the Bible Union."

"While I was absent at Georgetown, attending the anniversary exercises, and engaged in important denominational affairs, brethren Armitage and Baker visited the Louisville Board, and converted them from their purpose to inquire further into the affairs and doings of the Bible Union." "I understand they left the impression on the Board that great forbearance has been exercised towards you; that for a long time your temper has been sour; that you seem to be influenced by ambition; that you have exhibited a covetous spirit, and made exorbitant demands upon the Board, which they were illy prepared to meet; that, six months before his death, the lamented Cone lost confidence in you, and predicted mischief to the Society from your influence; that you treated with wanton contempt the authority of the Board, and the official action of its Committees." "They solemnly aver that you would give them no assurances that Matthew should be done in one, two, or five years."—*W. W. Everts.*

All these, except the last two paragraphs, are found in the official documents of the Bible Union and the Revision Association, over the names of Thos. Armitage, Wm. H. Wyckoff, E. Parmly, E. S. Whitney, C. A. Buckbee, S. Pier, J. Edmunds, and T. S. Bell. The last but one is found over the name of S. E. Shepard, in the Bible Union Department of the *N. Y. Chronicle*, which is published under the supervision of the "officers at the Rooms."

I have carefully deliberated whether it is worth while to publish a formal refutation of these calumnies. The *Genius of Avon* has well said:

"The purest treasure mortal times afford  
Is reputation; that away;  
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

And the Sage of Israel tells us that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." How sacred, then, is the duty which an individual owes to himself and his friends, when, from envy and malice, men,

like harpies, prey upon a priceless reputation, in the name of religion ! when the tongue of slander, which, to use the awful language of an Apostle, is "set on fire of hell," blackens with its infernal soot and smoke the jewels of character which it cannot consume ! Nevertheless, it is sometimes the painful duty of an individual, when basely calumniated, to suffer in silence, lest an open vindication of personal injuries should inflict a greater evil upon important public interests. And if the effects of this detraction could be confined to me alone, I would make no reply. But as it is adapted, if not designed, to discredit whatever statement the ends of truth and justice may require me to make concerning the Bible Union, and thereby to shield the gross mismanagement of that Institution from public condemnation, I am constrained to vindicate myself from these foul aspersions, put forth under the official seal of the Bible Union and the Revision Association. For, when the highest powers of corporate Institutions are so prostituted before the public, as not only to defame the characters of individuals, but to dishonor the Institutions themselves, and defeat the very object for which all their powers were created, then forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and silence is sinful.

To meet the general influence of these aspersions upon my character, I will first produce a chain of testimonies which even my accusers cannot gainsay ; after which their specific allegations against me will be separately refuted.

**Testimonial from the Faculty at Hamilton, Aug. 18, 1841.**

REV. F. WAYLAND, D. D., President of Brown University :

DEAR SIR,—I write you by request of the Faculty of this Institution, to introduce to your acquaintance our much esteemed friend and brother, Orrin B. Judd, who wishes to become a member of your next Senior Class. Mr. Judd would be glad to retain a nominal connection with this Institution, for reasons of a pecuniary character, and affecting, in his opinion, the prosecution of his theological course, after the close of the present year. There is nothing to prevent his being honorably dismissed from our Institution, if that were his desire ; and the Faculty will be pleased if you find it consistent to favor his designs.

Mr. Judd is a member of our Senior Collegiate Class for the year just closed, and has held an honorable standing in it.

With very great respect, J. H. RAYMOND.  
Hamilton Lit. & Theol. Inst.,  
Aug. 18, 1841.

**From Rev. J. S. Maginnis, D. D.—Aug. 24, 1841.**

HAMILTON LIT. & THEOL. INSTITUTION,  
Aug. 24, 1841.

REV. & DEAR SIR,—

This note will introduce to your acquaintance Mr. Orrin B. Judd, a member of the Senior Class in our Literary Department. He is brother to our late lamented Judd, who has written so ably on the subject of Baptism. He is a young gentleman of fine talents, and of persevering industry in study. As Prof. Conant will be absent for a year in Germany, Mr. Judd has concluded, with the other members of his class, to defer entering upon his theological studies till next year. He is anxious, therefore, to spend a year in Brown University, and enjoy for a while the instructions of a man, of whom he has heard much, and for whom he cherishes the highest veneration.

Very sincerely and affectionately yours,  
J. S. MAGINNIS.

REV. F. WAYLAND, D. D.

**From the Baptist Church in Fabius, Aug. 24, 1841.**

THIS may certify that the bearer, Bro. Orrin B. Judd, is a member of the Baptist Church in Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y. We are happy in being able to say that Bro. Judd has our fullest confidence as a Christian brother, and has for some years past been more or less engaged in preaching the Gospel, while prosecuting a course of study at Hamilton, preparatory to a more full engagement in the Christian ministry, with the entire approbation of the brethren with whom he is united in Church fellowship. He is therefore affectionately commended, both as a Christian brother and as a Minister, to the kind regards and Christian affection of all who love our Lord Jesus in sincerity, wherever Divine Providence may cast his lot.

NATHANIEL ANDREWS,  
*Clerk.*

By Order of the Baptist Church, }  
Fabius, Aug. 24, 1841. }

**From Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.—Aug. 27, 1842.**

THIS may certify that the bearer, Mr. Orrin B. Judd, a member of the Senior Class, having completed the studies of the Collegiate Course, in regular standing, is, at his own request, dismissed from Brown University.

F. WAYLAND,  
*President.*

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Aug. 27, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I send you the dismissal which you request, though I sincerely regret that you should think it your duty to ask for it. I can imagine no reason why you should think such a course imperative, though I doubt not the purity of the motives which have led to it. Should you alter your determination, and let me know in time, I will with pleasure recommend you with your class.

Accept the assurance of my sincere regard, and my best wishes for your prosperity.

Yours, very truly,

F. WAYLAND.

Mr. O. B. JUDD.

**From the Faculty at Hamilton.—Aug. 1844.**

The Faculty of Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution hereby certify that Mr. O. B. Judd has completed, at this Institution, such a course of Literary and Scientific studies as is ordinarily pursued in the Colleges of the United States. He has also completed our course of Theology. Having sustained a good moral and religious character, he is now honorably dismissed.

NATHL. KENDRICK, *Prof. Syst. Theol.*

J. S. MAGINNIS, *Prof. Bib. Theol.*

T. J. CONANT, *Prof. Heb. & Bib. Crit. & Inter.*

GEO. W. EATON, *Prof. Civ. & Eccles. Hist.*

A. C. KENDRICK, *Prof. Gr. Lang. & Lit.*

STEPHEN W. TAYLOR, *Prof. Mat. & Nat. Phil.*

JOHN F. RICHARDSON, *Prof. Lat. Lan. & Lit.*

J. H. RAYMOND, *Prof. Rhet. & Eng. Lang.*

P. B. SPEAR, *Prof. Heb.*

HAMILTON, Aug. 1844.

**From the Faculty at Washington, D. C.—Sept. 12, 1844.**

WE, the Curators, President, and Professors of Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, testify that Orrin B. Judd, an ingenious young man, has

applied himself to the study of Literature and the Sciences with success; having regularly and faithfully gone through with all the exercises of this Institution. Wherefore, by the authority vested in us, we have conferred upon him the first Degree in the Arts, and all the rights and privileges everywhere pertaining to the same; of which this Instrument, ratified with the seal of the College, and our signatures, may be for a testimony.

J. L. EDWARDS, ALBION K. PARRIS, GEO. WOOD, ANDREW ROTHWELL, THOS. P. JONES, M. D., H. L. ELLSWORTH, JOHN SESSFORD, S. CHAPIN, PETER FORD.	}	Curators.
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JOEL S. BACON, *President*,  
THOS. SEWALL, M. D., *Path. et Prax. Med.*  
WM. RUGGLES, A. M., *Math. et Phil. Nat. Prof.*  
H. LINDSLEY, M. D., *Art. Obstet.*  
THOS. MILLER, M. D., *Anat. et Physiol.*  
J. M. THOMAS, M. D., *Mat. Med. et Therap.*  
WM. P. JOHNSTON, M. D.  
J. B. CHAPLIN, A. M., *Ling. Græc. et Lat. Prof.*

COLLEGE BUILDINGS, Sept. 12, 1844.

**From the Faculty at Hamilton.—Aug. 1846.**

WE, the Curators and Professors of Madison University, certify that O. B. Judd, an ingenuous young man, of upright deportment, has applied himself diligently and successfully to the study of Literature and the Sciences, and to all the other duties of this Institution. Wherefore, by virtue of the authority committed to us, we have conferred upon him the Second Degree in the Arts, together with all the rights, privileges and honors everywhere pertaining to the same. Of which this parchment, with the College seal and our signatures, may be for a testimony.

From the College Buildings, at our Annual Commencement, Aug. 1846.

J. S. MAGINNIS, *Bib. Theol. Prof.*  
T. J. CONANT, *Ling. Heb. Prof.*  
GEO. W. EATON, *Hist. Civ. & Eccles. Prof.*  
A. C. KENDRICK, *Græc. Ling. et Lit. Prof.*  
J. F. RICHARDSON, *Lat. Ling. et Lit. Prof.*  
J. H. RAYMOND, *Prof. Rhet. & Bell. Lett.*  
P. B. SPEAR, *Ling. Heb. Prof.*

**From the Corporation of Madison University.—Aug. 26, 1850.**

REV. O. B. JUDD,—

I have the pleasure of communicating to you the following resolution of the Board of Trustees of MADISON UNIVERSITY, passed at a meeting held in Hamilton, Aug. 22, 1850.

*Resolved*, That Rev. ORRIN B. JUDD, A. M., be and hereby is elected Professor of Greek in Madison University:

HENRY TOWER, *President of the Board*,  
P. B. SPEAR, *Secretary*.

Hamilton, Aug. 26, 1850.

I remain, dear brother, sincerely yours,

P. B. SPEAR.

**From Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., and Wm. H. Wyckoff.—Apr. 19, 1853.**

The undersigned have carefully examined all the matters referred to in the foregoing article, and find all the certificates and letters embraced in it to be exact.

and faithful copies of genuine original documents. We consider them as placing the character and standing of Bro. ORREN B. JUDD above reproach, and as fully proving that the Faculty at Hamilton cherished implicit confidence in him, and we regard the attack made upon him by the editor of the *New York Recorder*, and endorsed by the editor of the *Western Watchman*, as totally destitute of even the shadow of justification. We cannot sufficiently express our disgust at such malicious and wicked attempts to injure private character.

S. H. CONE,  
WM. H. WYCKOFF.

New York, Apr. 19, 1853.

From the Faculty at Hamilton.—May 5, 1853.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, May 5, 1853.

REV. O. B. JUDD,—

DEAR BROTHER:—It is our duty, in compliance with your request, to testify to the genuineness of the Diploma of 1844, as published in the *New York Chronicle*, vol. iii., No. 29.

That instrument is your property, and you are fairly entitled to all the advantages that it is adapted to secure. It was intended to denote unequivocally, the confidence of the Faculty in the soundness of the faith and morals of the pupil on whom it was conferred.

This species of document, presents the final balance of the pupil's account with the government of the Institution of which he has been a member; it is virtually sworn to by the Faculty; they cannot contradict it without virtual perjury.

By order and in behalf of the }  
FACULTY OF MADISON UNIVERSITY. }

GEO. W. EATON,  
STEPHEN W. TAYLOR,  
*Committee.*

From Rev. J. L. Waller, LL.D.—April 10, 1854.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10, 1854.

DEAR BRO. JUDD,

\* \* \* I felt that this explanation was due alike to you and myself. For there is no man living whose good opinion I would more regret to lose, than yours.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN L. WALLER.

From Rev. S. H. Cone, D.D.—July 31, 1854.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,  
July 31, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I wrote to Brother Buckbee last week, and requested him to obtain your help, if possible, for the first Lord's day of August, in the First Church. It will be our regular Communion season. You are well known to the church, and your labors are acceptable. So fail me not, I pray you, in this thing.

Mrs. C. and myself are getting a little stronger. I preached yesterday, and the previous Lord's day once, to large audiences.

Your affectionate Brother in Bible bonds,

S. H. CONE.

REV. O. B. JUDD.

From the Corporation of Madison University.—Aug. 1854.

VERY DEAR SIR,—

I have the pleasure of communicating to you the following ACT OF MADISON UNIVERSITY:

*Resolved*, That the DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS (LL.D.), be conferred on Rev. O. B. JUDD, of New York City.

Done at the University Buildings, in Hamilton, N. Y., on Commencement Day, the sixteenth of August, A. D. 1854.

P. B. SPEAR,  
*Secretary of the Corporation.*

**From Rev. D. E. Thomas, Editor.**

The honorary title of LL.D. was conferred on Rev. Orrin B. Judd, editor of the *New York Chronicle*, at the late Commencement of Madison University. If there be any honor connected with this title, Bro. Judd amply deserves it.—*Christian Register*.

**From Rev. J. L. Waller, LL.D., Editor.**

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—Rev. O. B. Judd has recently had conferred upon him, by the Madison University, New York, the degree of LL.D. Mr. Judd is justly entitled to that honor, as he is one of the best and most critical scholars, as well as strongest and ablest writers.—*Western Recorder*, Aug. 30, 1854.

The specific allegations made against me by officers of the Bible Union and the Revision Association, will now be disposed of in a succinct history of my connection with the revision enterprise.

When this enterprise, as subsequently undertaken by the American Bible Union, originated, I was pastor of a church in this city; at the same time editing the *New York Monthly Chronicle*. Being invited, by my esteemed friend and brother, Rev. Dr. Everts, to attend a meeting of the Board of the Am. and For. Bible Society, in which the subject of revision was under discussion, I met with them and became satisfied that a careful revision of our common version by competent scholars was not only right, but vastly important; so that from a conviction of truth and a sense of duty, I at once heartily and openly espoused the cause. I advocated it in the meetings of the Board and the Society. I wrote the first articles in favor of it, in the *New York Recorder*. And when the columns of that paper, like those of every other religious journal in the Northern States, east of the Alleghany mountains, were closed against any further discussion of the subject, I gave up nearly the whole space of my *Monthly Chronicle*, as its pages now show, for the advocacy of that cause; whereby its circulation was greatly curtailed, and its prosperity permanently checked. But this service and sacrifice for the Revision cause, instead of being credited to me, are now used by the officers of the Bible Union to injure my reputation.

With a view, it would seem, to represent me as having been inefficient and unsuccessful generally, the officers of the Bible Union say:

"Mr. Judd was editor and half-proprietor of the *New York Monthly Chronicle*, which lingered but an existence of twenty months, before the Bible Union was formed; and, from its limited circulation, was a loss to its owners."

But the following testimonies will show the estimation in which that periodical was held previous to the revision controversy, by those best qualified to judge in the case:

"THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE.—We have received the first number of this new magazine, edited by Rev. O. B. Judd. The editor is well known in Connecticut, as an able writer, and also as a very worthy minister of the gospel. No one who knows him, will doubt his ability to conduct a periodical of this character."—*Christian Secretary*.

"THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE.—The first number of this new work is before us, and we are happy to be able to speak in terms of high commendation of its character. Its contents are rich, varied, and judiciously arranged, and it strikes us that the *Chronicle* is destined to furnish what has been long desirable."—*Michigan Christian Herald*.

"The *New York Chronicle* is edited by the Rev. Orrin B. Judd, a gentleman whose talents and acquirements will enable him to give great value to this publication."—*Christian Union*.

"Ministers and church members generally have felt the necessity of some such periodical, that should furnish a compendium of all the most important religious and secular intelligence from this land and foreign lands, in a convenient form for ready examination and future reference, to fill up a gap occupied by no other. And the name of the editor is an ample pledge that it would be faithfully done."—*New York Baptist Register*.

"The February number of this new monthly and 'permanent repository of religious intelligence,' has reached us, with a manifest improvement on the first issue."—*Ibid.*

"The *New York Chronicle* for March has come to hand, still more improved than either of the preceding, and impressing one still more with the conviction of its present and future usefulness."—*Ibid.*

"It is a useful sphere which Mr. Judd proposes to occupy, and of his ability to perform the undertaking with distinguished success we have no doubt."—*New York Recorder*.

"The *Chronicle* is well edited and beautifully printed."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

"I regard the plan as excellent, and the work as filling a desideratum in our denominational literature. I have no doubt you will make it an important publication for the Baptists of the present day, and still more so for those of future generations."—*Rev. A. C. Kendrick, D.D., Prof. in Madison University*.

"The *New York Chronicle* appears well. It will command respect; and from the important field which it is to occupy it must secure patronage. If conducted as it now promises, it must be regarded by every intelligent minister as almost indispensable."—*Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D.D., Prof. in Madison University*.

"The *Chronicle* for July, is one of the best of this excellent work. It is seldom indeed we have read anything of equal interest."—*Mich. Chris. Herald*.

"The *New York Chronicle* for December, is equal in interest to its predecessors. The *Chronicle* is as well worth its subscription price for present use, as any other publication; but its great recommendation is that it possesses a character and qualities which will cause its value to increase with age."—*Ibid.*

"THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE.—This monthly is edited, with decided ability and with remarkable industry, by Rev. Orrin B. Judd; and, if we must speak the



whole truth, it is the neatest and best work of the sort which we receive. The editor's style is easy, lucid, and fair; and his industry is truly commendable. The first year of the *Chronicle* is just completed, making a volume of 384 pages, to which is added a full 'index of the subjects.' The price of this work is *one dollar*, and the engravings are WORTH FIVE TIMES THE MONEY.—*Alabama Baptist Advocate*.

In the summer of 1850, I was elected to the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature in Madison University, which my ardent love for that noble Institution, my own *Alma Mater*, strongly inclined me to accept, and which, but for the cause of revision, I probably should have accepted. But the earnest dissuasions of Dr. Cone, Dr. Armitage, Mr. Wyckoff, and many others, who regarded the establishment of a weekly paper as exceedingly important, if not absolutely indispensable to the successful prosecution of the revision enterprise, led me to the conclusion that my humble efforts were more needed in this place than in Hamilton, where another equally competent could be more easily obtained. I accordingly declined the Professorship, and agreed to resign my pastoral charge, stop my monthly magazine at the close of the current volume, December, 1850, and give my entire services, without remuneration, as editor of a weekly paper for three years, on the assurance that some other person or persons would be found to assume the financial responsibility, and conduct the business department of the paper. In pursuance of this distinct understanding, the first number of the *New York Weekly Chronicle*, bearing my name as its editor, was issued before any such business arrangements had been consummated, as Mr. Wyckoff and others were extremely anxious and urgent to have it out with the first Anniversary of the Bible Union. Then, after all this had been done, when it was too late for me to draw back, the assurances of coadjutors and pecuniary provision failed, leaving to me alone, and absolutely unaided,\* the Herculean task of establishing a weekly newspaper, for the avowed object of advocating a cause already proscribed and condemned by men in high places, and, at their bidding, by the popular voice, throughout the length and breadth of our land, as not only evil in itself, but dangerous in all its tendencies; the almost presumptuous undertaking of trying to establish such a paper, in this city, under the shadow of the most powerful rival, and against the combined opposition of the religious press, throughout the country—an undertaking pronounced by the *N. Y. Observer* as presumptuous as that of bridging the Atlantic. Yet by the blessing of God, as I believe, that undertaking was crowned with success; so that the *New York Chronicle*, when I left it in 1854, had a large list of subscribers. For upwards of three

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\* A show of assistance was made by a few individuals subscribing each for several copies for a term of years. Thus, Wm. H. Wyckoff agreed to take *twenty copies for five years*; and when he had received either directly or through agents of the Bible Union and others, and transferred to me, the names of twenty subscribers with their money, he regarded himself as having fulfilled the engagement. Since that he has not, to my knowledge, so much as paid for his own copy or copies; supplying himself from those furnished to the Rooms at the expense of the Bible Union.

years and a half, I labored according to the best of my ability in that paper, which was established for the special benefit of the Bible Union, and mainly devoted to its support. That an incalculable amount of effective service was gratuitously performed by me for the Bible Union through that paper, is well known to the officers and patrons of that Institution.

Yet all this is now used by those officers to injure my reputation. They represent me as struggling unsuccessfully to sustain the *Monthly Chronicle*, and would have it understood that *for my sake* they advised me to change it into a weekly; which they say I did. Then they allege that with this I damaged the Union. Thus :

"Many of the friends of the Bible Union, including some of its officers, thought that he would succeed better, if he would convert it into a weekly, which he did about four months after the Bible Union was organized." \* \* \* "Many of the managers and other friends of the Union felt grieved at the manner in which its business was conducted, and the tone of its editorials." \* \* \* "For more than two years before he left, we were painfully convinced that, from the manner in which it was conducted, it was a decided detriment to the cause."

Let it be observed, that, so far from the *Monthly* being changed into the *Weekly Chronicle*, the former was published three months after the commencement of the latter. As to the character and conduct of the *Weekly Chronicle*, let the following witnesses speak :

"NEW YORK WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—We may not close this Report without alluding to a circumstance that is likely to have a permanent effect upon the prosperity of the Union—the establishment of a religious paper at the seat of operations, which, it is understood, will be free to publish our communications, and, when occasion requires, to sustain the advocacy of our principles. In consequence of the want of such facilities, the expenses, during the short four months of our existence, have been uncommonly great. \* \* \* Being cut off from all the usual facilities of the press, we were obliged to have recourse to the issue of pamphlets and circulars to an extent which we trust will never again be necessary. \* \* \* The advantages of a weekly paper, in the support of such an Institution, are immeasurably superior."—By Wm. H. Wyckoff. 1st Report of Bible Union, p. 29.

"The *New York Weekly Chronicle* is the title of the paper which the Bible Union has established for the purpose of advocating its interests. Rev. O. B. Judd is its editor."—*Christian Secretary*, Oct. 18, 1850.

"We have received the first number of the *New York Chronicle*, a medium-sized weekly sheet, to be devoted mainly to the advocacy of the principles and policy of the American Bible Union. It is edited by Rev. O. B. Judd. Though we cannot in every respect sympathize with Brother Judd in his views, we would most cheerfully appreciate his conscientiousness and ability."—*New York Recorder*, Oct. 16, 1850.

"In the last number of the *New York Recorder* we find the above, which seems to be written as a congratulation of the existence and prosperity of this paper, as the organ of the American Bible Union."—*Christian Chronicle*, Oct. 23, 1850.

"NEW YORK WEEKLY CHRONICLE, is the title of the first number of a paper which bears the name of that indomitable advocate of the 'New Version,' the Rev. O. B. Judd, as editor. We have no doubt, that if zeal and industry can make a

popular paper, Bro. Judd's subscription list will increase with astonishing rapidity."—*Southern Baptist*, Oct. 23, 1850.

"NEW YORK WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—We have received, within a few days, the first and second numbers of this new paper, edited by Bro. O. B. Judd. It is a neat little sheet, chiefly devoted to the advocacy of the cause of the Bible Union. The competency of the esteemed editor to make an imposing plea in behalf of any cause he may espouse, is not to be called in question."—*Baptist Register*, Oct. 24, 1850.

"DEAR BRO. JUDD,— \* \* \* \* \* "NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1851.

"Before the existence of the *Chronicle*, an impunity in this respect [of misrepresentation] was enjoyed by editors opposed to the Union and its principles. Now, the circulation of your paper is surpassed by few in our denomination, and we rejoice that both sides can be freely heard through its columns.

"WM. H. WYCKOFF, *Cor. Sec.*"

"I believe the *Chronicle* is destined to be one of the most efficient and widely influential religious papers in the denomination. I feel deeply interested in its success. I admire the talent and tact with which it has been conducted thus far.

"Very truly yours,

"GEO. W. EATON.

"Hamilton, Nov. 14, 1851."

"The *Chronicle* has been, from its commencement, the consistent and efficient advocate of the principles of the Union; and has accomplished, and *still continues* to accomplish, a great amount of good, for which the Union is justly grateful.

"WM. H. WYCKOFF, *Cor. Sec.*

"AM. BIBLE UNION, }  
"New York, Nov. 3, 1854." }

The last of these extracts was written and published by Mr. Wyckoff, over his own name, less than two months before the *Chronicle* passed from Judd & Maclay to Church & Backus. And yet the same Wm. H. Wyckoff, *Cor. Sec.* of the Am. Bible Union, now unites with other officers of that Institution, in declaring that, for more than two years before I left the paper, they were painfully convinced that, from the manner in which it was conducted, it was "a decided detriment to the cause." Upon this no comment is needed. The man who could write the one then, and the other now, has himself furnished the public with the unmistakable *data* of a righteous verdict, from which there is no escape.

At the Anniversary of the Philadelphia Bible Union, Nov. 18, 1854, Dr. Armitage being present, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the *New York Chronicle* is worthy of the most liberal patronage, both for its able advocacy of faithful versions of God's word, and for its independent and impartial treatment of other great questions of the day.

The following was written by JAMES EDMUNDS, *Cor. Sec. Rev. Association*, upon my leaving the *Chronicle* at the beginning of 1855 :

"Every friend of revision would regret the retirement of Rev. O. B. JUDD from the chair editorial, were they not assured that his valuable services are to be se-

cured in another department of the great work. No firmer friend of straight-forward honesty, no more determined enemy of party trickery and political management in religious matters ; no one more ready to sacrifice personal ease to a great work for the public good, have we known, than ORRIN B. JUDD."

Besides the incalculable amount of labor performed for the Union through the columns of the *N. Y. Chronicle*, I wrote numerous elaborate documents in advocacy of the revision cause, at the special request of its leading friends. Of these it is proper to mention the following :—An Address on "A revised version of the English Scriptures ;" the "Constitution of the American Bible Union ;" together with a considerable portion of the accompanying "Address to the Public ;" a "Review of Dr. Williams' Pastoral Letter," vindicating Messrs. CONE and WYCKOFF from the withering rebukes of his powerful pen ; an "Address on the Translation of *Baptizo*," before the Revision Association at Memphis, Tenn. ; a "Reply to Dr. Williams," in the correspondence between him and the Bible Union ; an "Address on Revision or no Revision," before the Philadelphia Bible Union ; an "Address on the Practicability of Revision," before the Saratoga Bible Union ; an Address on the "History of the Revision Enterprize," before the American Bible Union ; an Address on the "Duty of Christians to procure and circulate pure versions of the Holy Scriptures," before the Revision Association at Nashville, Tenn.

All these, with numerous other papers of a similar character, were written, delivered, and most of them put in print, for the American Bible Union, while I was receiving no salary from any source, but was, on the contrary, supporting a weekly paper for the same cause, which cost me, over and above all its receipts, nearly \$5,000 ; about \$1,350 in cash over and above all that I have received, in salary or otherwise, for my services for the Bible Union.

Thus, more than six years of the most arduous and exhausting labors of my life have been entirely devoted to this enterprize, all in compliance with the importunity of the officers and other friends of the Bible Union ; making not less than \$10,350 gratuitously contributed by me to this enterprize ; to all which the officers say :

"This estimate of his own merits and of the value of his labors so far exceeds that of reasonable men, that the Board of the Bible Union and he will probably never become reconciled in opinion upon such subjects."

The injustice of this official detraction will appear most fully, when compared with the following estimates of impartial, "reasonable men" : In an account of the Bible Convention at Memphis, Tenn., April 6th, 1852, the *Daily Appeal*, of that city, gave unsought the following editorial notice :

"Rev. Mr. JUDD, of New York, then took the stand, and, in a speech, which would not have been tedious had it been double its actual length, advocated the reading of the Baptist theologians in relation to those passages of Scripture which bear upon their creed. Mr. Judd, we need not say, is widely known as one of the most profound scholars of the day, and he devotes it all to the explanations which

he believes apposite to the true intent of the Bible's language. His style is pure; never running off into extravagance, or mere declamation; but making every sentence tell upon the point he discusses. His mind is eminently logical. He goes from step to step, in his process of demonstration, with as much precision and deliberation as one ascends a difficult height; making himself sure of his footing on each movement before he attempts another."

The Bible Convention which I had the honor of addressing in Penn Yan, on behalf of the Bible Union, July 6th, 1854, passed the following :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Rev. O. B. JUDD for the able and interesting Address with which he has favored us, and that the Committee of Arrangements request a copy for publication.

In an extended editorial notice of my Address before the Baltimore Revision Society, November 6th, 1854, the *Daily Sun*, of that city, says :

"The Rev. Dr. JUDD, of New York, was then introduced, and delivered a very interesting Address. \* \* \* The subject was urged with much ability, and the distinguished speaker was listened to throughout with great attention."

Speaking of the Reply which I wrote to Dr. Williams for the Bible Union, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Cor. Sec., in his 3d Annual Report, p. 39, says :

"When, therefore, *our* Reply to Dr. Williams appeared, the demand was, on such a subject, beyond all precedent. The more that Reply has been read, the greater has been its effect. It has removed objections in minds which never before could be reached; and has added multitudes of converts to the ranks of revision. Its effect has not yet subsided, nor is it likely to subside except in the course of years."

Now, for all these Addresses and other documents, which I prepared, and for all the labor performed by me, for the Bible Union, beyond the work of translation, I never asked nor expected the least remuneration. Yet, at a meeting of the Board of the Bible Union, held December 18, 1854, while I was absent, these gratuitous labors, though not fully compensated, were distinctly recognized and acknowledged by the following act of that body :

*Resolved*, That, in compensation for the services of the Rev. O. B. Judd, in advocating the revision of the English Scriptures, by the American Bible Union, and of the heavy expense which he has incurred in personal agency for the Union, for this object, we appropriate to him *one thousand dollars*, and pass the same to the account of the revision of the English Scriptures.

In the fall of 1852, I entered into an agreement with the Board of the Bible Union to revise the common English version of a portion of the New Testament. The officers now insinuate that I solicited such an engagement. They say :

"On the 29th of October, 1852, Rev. O. B. Judd expressed his willingness in

writing to revise the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, in conjunction with Rev. ———, for the sum of \$1,000 for each Gospel, for the services of both revisers."

Now the truth is, I never sought employment of any kind from the Bible Union, and least of all, the delicate and difficult work of translating the Holy Scriptures. The following letter shows how my attention was first called to this subject :

AM. BIBLE UNION, }  
New York, Oct. 23d, 1852. }

REV. ORRIN B. JUDD,

MY DEAR BROTHER :—The Board having passed the following resolution,

*Resolved*, That the Gospels of Matthew and Mark be assigned for revision to Rev. Duncan R. Campbell, LL.D., President of Georgetown College, and Rev. Orrin B. Judd, of New York, conjointly,

It becomes my duty to inquire, on behalf of the Board and the Committee on Versions, whether you are willing to undertake the revision of the books mentioned, in conjunction with Dr. Campbell ; and if so willing, what compensation you will require for your services ?

Yours, respectfully and affectionately,

WM. H. WYCKOFF,  
*Cor. Sec.*

This appointment was declined by Dr. Campbell, for want of time ; but, in November, 1852, I acceded to the repeated solicitations of the officers of the Union, and agreed to revise the translation of Matthew for \$1,000 ; undertaking the work in connection with my editorial duties. In the spring of 1854, after I had bestowed considerable labor upon the work, and received on account of it \$350, I was urged by the same persons to resign the editorial chair, and devote myself wholly to the business of revision ; which I finally agreed to do, on condition that the Bible Union would pay for the revision matter published in the *Chronicle* at the rate of \$1,000 per annum. The officers of the Union assured me that this condition should be performed ; and a resolution was accordingly passed and put on record by the Committee on Versions, recommending such an appropriation to be made by the Board to the *New York Chronicle*. But before the Board met, Mr. Wyckoff induced the members of that Committee to consent that the *form* of the resolution might be so far changed as not to mention the *name* of the *Chronicle*, in order, as he said, to avoid the jealousy of other papers. And to this *nominal* change my consent was given with the expressed understanding that it should make no difference with the appropriation, and upon the explicit assurance of Mr. Wyckoff that by the proposed *verbal* change no alteration in the *effect* of the resolution was intended. The resolution as altered was then recorded, in immediate connection with the original form, and was so passed by the Board, June 7th, 1854. The fact that Mr. Buckbee, who acted as Recording Secretary of the Board, and as Assistant Treasurer, paid to the proprietors of the *Chronicle*, fully and promptly, two, if not three, equal monthly instalments of this \$1,000 appropriation, puts the original design of that provision beyond all reasonable doubt. If, however, any further corroboration of

my statement is needed, it will be found in the following, from the Hon. Wm. B. Maclay :

"I was cognizant of an act of the Board of the Bible Union, passed June 7th, 1854, authorizing the annual expenditure of \$1,000 for the publication of revision matter, &c., in newspapers and periodicals ; and I am sure it was well understood at that time, at least by the proprietors of the *New York Chronicle*, and the Recording Secretary of the Board, that said sum was to be paid to the *Chronicle* in equal monthly instalments ; as was done for two months in succession by the Assistant Treasurer.

W. B. MACLAY."

After Mr. Buckbee had thus paid to the proprietors of the *Chronicle* two or three monthly instalments of \$83,33 each, in pursuance of the above appropriation, he was forbidden by Mr. Wyckoff to pay any more ; of which I was not apprised till about two months had elapsed, supposing it was being paid and applied on deficits against the *Chronicle*. Having increased my sacrifices to the full extent of my ability, and being thus suddenly embarrassed by one against whose unwarrantable interference the act of the Board proved no protection, I at once determined to charge the Union for the large amount of matter which had been published for it by authority in the *Chronicle*, during the four years preceding, in addition to the small amount already paid, the sum of \$1,000, for which a bill was presented. Its payment was strenuously opposed by Mr. Wyckoff, as extorsive, but strongly advocated by Dr. Cone, as eminently just. On a motion of the opposition it was referred back to the Committee on Finance, with instruction to demand a bill of items, dates, &c. In reply to this demand, I stated that the ground, as well as the occasion, of our claim, was well known to the Board, and that under the embarrassment so cruelly caused, I could not submit to any additional oppression, and that unless the money should be paid without further ceremony or delay, a much larger bill of items would have to be settled in a Court of Justice. Whereupon the amount was paid by order of the Board from the treasury of the Union. In reference to this the officers now charge me with threatening to sue Dr. Cone. But the above is the substance of all that I ever said about suing the Union, and I am sure that Dr. Cone's name was not mentioned in this connection. The charge, as now made, seems intended to excite the feelings of Dr. Cone's friends against me ; a device which, for tact and temper, is eminently characteristic of its author.

It was in compliance with the urgent solicitations of Messrs. Wyckoff, Armitage, and others, that I consented to leave the editorial chair and confine myself to the business of revision, and the amount of my salary was first proposed by them. The terms of my engagement were fixed by the following resolution of the Board, passed May 3d, 1854 :

*Resolved*, That we authorize the Committee on Versions to make an arrangement with Rev. O. B. Judd to devote his time and attention *exclusively* to the business of revision, and the passing of parts through the press as they shall severally be prepared, at a salary not to exceed \$1,500 per annum.

Now let it be observed that, in making this new arrangement, it was

proposed by the officers themselves, that \$350, the amount already paid to me on account, should be considered a compensation for the work already done ; and the fact that then, in May, 1854, the Board chose to cancel their contract with me for the job, and re-engage me to complete the same work by the year, proves their satisfaction with my labors and compensation up to that time.

In accordance with this resolution, a new arrangement was made ; my former engagement to revise the translation of Matthew by the job was given up by mutual consent, and it was agreed that, under the new arrangement, I should complete the revision of Matthew, and at the same time devote whatever attention might be required in "passing the parts through the press, as they should severally be prepared."

But on a subsequent record of the Committee, a resolution, written and entered by Mr. Wyckoff, represents my engagement as for one year from June 1st, 1854. The verbal variation of this resolution from the order of the Board was noticed at the time ; but I had then no suspicion of any "sharp practice," as lawyers term it, by an officer of the Bible Union, and it was allowed to pass. But the officers, at least, know very well that the engagement was mutually understood, as extending beyond the limits of one or two years ; and no *ex parte* testimony will convince an impartial public that the purposes of that engagement, as described in the resolution of the Board, contemplated any such limits. "The business of revision and the passing of parts through the press as they shall severally be prepared," in the language of the resolution of the Board, pointed unmistakably to a work which was to terminate only with the printing of the last part of the revision that should be prepared. Such was the distinct understanding at the time, else I should never have made such an engagement. Besides, the fact that my salary was regularly paid for twelve months after the expiration of the first year, without any new contract, or renewal of my engagement in any shape whatever, proves that the officers, having charge of the treasury, understood my first engagement to be for more than one year.

Now, in reference to this engagement the officers allege that,

"Notwithstanding the express stipulation of the Board, that he should 'devote his time and attention *exclusively* to the work of revision, and the passing of the parts through the press, as they shall severally be prepared,' he did, from the 1st of June, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1855—seven months of the time in which he drew his full salary as a reviser—edit and publish the *New York Chronicle*, and keep its pecuniary accounts."

If this were true, it would not be just to make it the ground of such a charge after the lapse of two years of uncomplaining silence. Besides, it would inculcate the officers who paid the salary more deeply than the receiver of it. But it lacks all the essential elements of truth. The inconsistency of the statement alone disproves it. For, in another part of the same paper, the officers say :

"Money cannot be taken from the Treasury except by the Treasurer's check, and this is never given except upon the written warrant of the Assistant Treas-



urer. The warrants are made out in accordance with the acts of the Board, which are certified to the Treasurer by the Minutes of the Board."

Now who is prepared to believe that, with the treasury so guarded, a reviser, that had spent his time in editing a paper, could for seven successive months have drawn his full salary as a reviser? But to settle this matter, I have the following testimony of Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, who himself edited the *Chronicle* from June 1st, 1854, to January 1st, 1855 :

"Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL.D. :—It must have been well known to persons connected with the *New York Chronicle* and the Bible Union Rooms, that from June 1st, 1854, to January 1st, 1855, that paper, though published in the name of the firm, was edited by me, and its pecuniary accounts were kept partly by clerks employed for the purpose, and partly by Rev. C. A. Buckbee. I take the liberty of adding that I believe your time and attention were, during that period, exclusively devoted to the revision."

Again, the officers of the Bible Union say that,

"At Dr. Judd's request, Mr. ——— was employed to aid him in the revision of Matthew; and from January 1st, 1854, till August 1st, 1854, seven months, Mr. ——— labored upon that gospel, at a cost to the Bible Union of \$583 33."

This statement is contrary to the facts in the case. The gentleman referred to is Edward Maturin, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. The only act of the Board in relation to the sphere of his employment as a reviser, is the following, passed December 7th, 1853 :

*Resolved*, That EDWARD MATURIN, Esq., be employed on the revision of *Mark* at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

It is certain, therefore, that Matthew was never assigned nor authorized to be assigned to Mr. Maturin by the Board; and the officers say the Committee on Versions "cannot appoint a reviser," and "cannot assign a portion for revision, unless specially authorized." By whom, then, was Mr. Maturin employed on *Matthew*? The officers also affirm that, "money cannot be taken from the treasury except by the Treasurer's check;" that "this is never given except upon the written warrant of the Assistant Treasurer;" and that "the warrants are made out in accordance with the acts of the Board, which are certified to the Treasurer by the Minutes of the Board." How, then, could \$583 33 be paid to Mr. Maturin for his revision of *Matthew*, which was never authorized nor recognized by any "acts of the Board?" The only true account to be given of this, is, that it was all arranged by Mr. Wyckoff, without any authority from the Board, and the money was paid to Mr. Maturin, as thousands of dollars have been disbursed by the "officers at the Rooms," without any reference whatever to the "Minutes of the Board."

As to his being employed "to aid me," in the revision of *Matthew*, it

should be observed that I was at work by the job till June, 1854, and it is absurd to suppose that the Bible Union employed a man in January, 1854, on a salary to aid me in performing a job which I had agreed to do for a stipulated sum. But to put the case in its true light, I give below Mr. Maturin's own testimony :

"Mr. JUDD,—*Sir* :

"In answer to your respectful inquiry, I must say that I was employed by the Bible Union to make an independent revision, and never regarded myself as an assistant reviser.

"Respectfully,

"E. MATURIN."

The officers now charge me with improperly retaining my place in the Committee on Versions, after my appointment as a reviser. They say :

"He became a reviser after he was appointed on that Committee, but did not, from any sense of delicacy, see fit to resign his place upon it after his appointment as such, while his presence embarrassed its members more than once, in their deliberations."

Now, as to this, the truth is, I was first appointed on that Committee in June, 1850, when the Bible Union was organized. I was reappointed in October following, and again in October, 1851. Then, on the 29th of September, 1852, at the last meeting of the Board before the Anniversary of the Union, when my appointment as a member of the Committee was to expire, I was appointed as a reviser ; which allowed me no opportunity to resign "from any sense of delicacy." Immediately after the Anniversary, in the organization of the new Board for the ensuing year, while I was under appointment as a reviser, I was again nominated by Dr. Cone, and appointed by the Board as a member of the Committee on Versions ; as also in October, 1853, and in October 1854 ; being thus three times successively nominated by Dr. Cone, and appointed by the Board, a member of the Committee on Versions, after my engagement as a reviser. And during this time, Messrs. Armitage, Wyckoff, Parmly, Whitney, Buckbee, and Pier, who now allege this against me, that I became "a reviser after I was appointed on that Committee, but did not *from any sense of delicacy* see fit to resign," were themselves members of the Board, and so far from even suggesting any impropriety in my successive reappointments on that Committee, most of them were present when the appointments were made by a unanimous vote of the Board. Whether, with a knowledge of these facts, which the author of this accusation, and most, if not all of those who endorsed it, certainly had, the above charge could be made with any sense of honor, or any regard for truth, I leave to the judgment of every candid reader.

On this point, I will only add that, whenever anything came before the Committee in relation to myself, I always withdrew, unless requested by the Chairman to remain. I was, however, accustomed to exercise my own judgment, with all due deference to the opinions of others, in every important matter before the Committee ; and that my "presence

embarrassed its members more than once in their deliberations," I have no doubt. I know, indeed, that in several instances I incurred the displeasure of Mr. Wyckoff, by honestly opposing his views. Such was the case when he introduced his favorite project of making a new vernacular version for the Seneca Indians, which was carried, notwithstanding my opposition, in the Committee, but failed in the Board. And from the mortification and chagrin of that defeat, the Secretary seems to have never entirely recovered. Once after that, he consulted me about another project, and being told that I could not approve of it, he said: "I knew you would oppose it. You object to everything that I propose;" to which I replied, that his statement was not correct; that I always approved of what I thought was right, and opposed what I believed to be wrong, from whomsoever it might come.

Again, the officers represent me as despising the memory of Dr. Cone. They say:

"Dr. Judd has even gone so far as to say before the Board, that the less reference was made to that name (Dr. Cone's) in conducting our business, the better."

The fact is this: it has been customary for the Secretary, ever since Dr. Cone's death, whenever he had any measure to carry, any opposition to overcome, or any responsibility to shun, to assert that Dr. Cone did, said or thought thus and so. For example, when Mr. Wyckoff was called on in the Committee of Investigation, to explain why he had had so many sets of stereotype plates of Dr. Conant's Revision made without authority from the Board, he said it was done by the advice of Dr. Cone. And when he wanted the Board to sanction a proceeding of the Committee on Versions, he said that such was the policy of Dr. Cone. Just as the officers, in their reply to Dr. Maclay, say:

"Drs. MACLAY and JUDD have taken up the gauntlet to oppose the whole policy inaugurated by Dr. Cone."

It is true that I have repeatedly protested against *such* a use of Dr. Cone's name, because I deemed it unjust to him, as well as embarrassing to the Board. But never did I complain of a respectful and honorable mention of that noble-hearted man. While he lived no one venerated him more sincerely than I did; and now that he is dead, I cherish his memory with unfaltering affection. I surely have never uttered a single word, nor felt a solitary emotion, in relation to him, either before or since his death, inconsistent with the most ardent friendship.

I cannot believe that the officers of the Bible Union even so much as suspect me of the least unfriendly feeling towards Dr. Cone. The charge, I have no doubt, was made to prejudice his friends against me.

As a counterpart to the above charge in relation to my feelings and conduct towards Dr. Cone, is the following, which the officers allege in respect to his feelings towards me:

"After the painful circumstances connected with this affair [the payment of the \$1,000] Dr. Cone felt deeply wounded, and frequently alluded in these rooms to the unkind and ungrateful conduct which he experienced from that quarter, and

declared that the Union would have great trouble with him [Dr. Judd] one of these days."

All this is new to me. Dr. Cone is gone and cannot speak for himself. The payment of the \$1,000 was certainly advocated by him in the Board, *as just*. He never uttered a word, in my hearing, disapprobatory of my conduct in the matter ; but, on the contrary, in our almost daily intercourse, up to the fatal hour of his last sickness, he always treated me with marked cordiality and friendship. Besides, I am told by John B. Durbrow, Esq., and other intimate friends of Dr. Cone, that, in conversations with them a short time before his death, he spoke of me in terms of high personal esteem and confidence. And I think no one who knew SPENCER H. CONE can believe he was capable of speaking against any man behind his back what he would not say to his face, or of talking "frequently" in the Bible Rooms against an absent brother, towards whom he was elsewhere expressing the utmost confidence and affection. The fact that these officers attribute to me feelings towards Dr. Cone, which I never had, prepares me to believe that the feelings they attribute to Dr. Cone towards me, were equally foreign to his heart. The following, from Rev. B. N. Leach, A.M., settles this point :

DEAR BRO. JUDD,—In answer to your inquiries, I would say that, awhile after you presented the bill of \$1,000 against the Bible Union, I was in Mr. Wyckoff's room, and heard him speak in the strongest terms against you, relative to said bill, what, if true, would destroy your moral and Christian character. Thinking such remarks unjust and injurious to the cause, I tried by kind suggestions to alter the tone of his feelings ; but this seemed only to increase his virulence. Believing the cause, which had my sympathy, would suffer by such a course, I called on Dr. Cone the next morning. He expressed regret that the bill *was presented in the way it was*. He said he had no doubt of Br. Judd's losing, but he was able to lose for such a cause. When I told him what the Secretary said, he expressed deep regret, and said it must be stopped. Said he, "I regard Br. Judd as my son ; I *love* him as a son. I *know* him. He possesses an excellent spirit," &c. His expressions of confidence and esteem were so marked that I shall never forget them. He thanked me for calling ; I left with my mind relieved. I had subsequent conversations with Dr. Cone on this subject, and heard nothing from his lips in conflict with what he said in our first interview, as above stated.

As ever, your brother,

B. N. LEACH.

Whether men, who are capable of making such charges, for such purposes, without any foundation in fact, can be regarded as the exemplars of the *truth* and *righteousness*, which they so zealously advocate, I leave all intelligent, candid readers to judge for themselves.

From the time when the \$1,000, already referred to, were paid to me by the Board of the Bible Union, against the earnest opposition of Wm. H. Wyckoff, a mingled feeling of envy and revenge seemed to have taken possession of his heart ; gaining strength from every act and word put forth by me in the Committee, or the Board, or elsewhere, adverse to his wishes. Indeed, I have understood that Mr. Wyckoff's inimical feeling towards me was rendered more intense by the groundless *conjecture* that my influence had been used to prevent the Corporation of Madison University from conferring upon him an Honorary Degree, for which there was an unsuccessful application of some years' standing.

No good opportunity, however, for the gratification of that feeling, occurred until the death of Dr. Cone ; after which it seemed as if an insuperable barrier had been removed. It was soon arranged and set-

tled by "the officers at the Rooms," as Dr. Armitage more than intimated in the Funeral Sermon of Dr. Cone, that Dr. Maclay should be the next President. And I was pleased with the project, because I thought the object was to honor that venerable man, and benefit the Bible cause; although subsequent events compel me to believe that it was designed to make Dr. Armitage, as being Vice President, the actual President, while the nominal President, Dr. Maclay, should be kept travelling as an agent.

Dr. Maclay was accordingly elected President; and although urged by the Secretary to leave immediately on his agency, he remained in this city until after the usual time for the first meeting of the Board; at which the Standing Committees for the ensuing year were customarily appointed on nominations of the President. But for reasons not then explained by the Secretary, who had been accustomed to call the new Board together, the next week after the Anniversary, no meeting was called until the next month. In the meantime, Dr. Maclay left the city, in compliance with the continued solicitations of Mr. Wyckoff. The Board was then convened; and Dr. Armitage being in the chair, nominated the Committees, as previously determined by Mr. Wyckoff, and others at the Rooms.

Only two material changes were made by the nominations of Dr. Armitage. Of these, one removed Geo. W. Abbe and S. R. Kelley from the Committee on Publication and Finance; the other removed me from the Committee on Versions. Messrs. Abbe and Kelley had been members of the Finance Committee from the organization of the Bible Union; and there can be no reasonable doubt that they would have been continued on that Committee, had they not incurred the displeasure of Mr. Wyckoff, first, by repeatedly objecting to the disbursement of funds previous to any order of the Board, or any approval of the Finance Committee; and finally by presenting to the Board my claim for \$1,000, on account of the *New York Chronicle*, in opposition to his known wishes.

Various reasons have been assigned at different times for the removal of these gentlemen. At one time it was because Mr. Abbe had said, as Rev. C. A. Buckbee testified, that the Committee was "all a farce." Again, it was, according to the Report of the Investigating Committee, because he had been so frequently absent from the meetings of the Committee. As to the first, this is the fact: The "officers at the Rooms" were accustomed to purchase articles for the Bible Union, at their discretion, which neither the Board nor the Finance Committee had ordered, and to pay for them out of the funds of the Union, and then to bring the bills for the same before the Finance Committee, to be approved and recommended to the Board for payment. In reference to such proceedings, against which Messrs. Abbe and Kelley had repeatedly protested, Mr. Abbe did say more than once, that, if business was to be done thus by the officers, the Finance Committee was a *complete farce*. Yet the "officers at the Rooms" know very well, that Mr. Abbe always regarded that Committee, in the exclusive exercise of its rightful prerogatives, as one of the most important Committees connected with the

Board. As to the reason assigned by the Committee of Investigation, it should be observed, that it was never heard of until after several others had been given; and it is sadly inconsistent with the fact that some of those retained on that Committee had been absent from more regular meetings during the previous year than Mr. Abbe. Indeed, it must be admitted that Messrs. Abbe and Kelley were among the most able, faithful and prompt business men in the Board of the Bible Union. And when such men as S. W. Lynd, Joseph Taylor, Edward James, Alvah Pierce, Robert Powell, and Thomas Swaim, can be employed to justify the proscription of men like Geo. W. Abbe and S. R. Kelley, upon grounds so foreign to the facts, and so utterly unconscionable, there must be an end of all public confidence in the alleged findings of *ex parte* Committees of Investigation.

The only other material change made in the Standing Committees by the nomination of Dr. Armitage, was in the Committee on Versions, from which my name was dropped. I had really no desire to be on that Committee; but the nature, the circumstances and the effect of the change, led me to ask Dr. Armitage for the reasons of it; to which he replied as follows:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 6th, 1855.

"REV. O. B. JUDD, J.L.D.,

"DEAR BROTHER JUDD,—Your kind note of inquiry is received, and it affords me pleasure to forward you a prompt and frank reply. After I learned that the President would not return from Baltimore in time to attend the Board meeting in November, and that the nomination of the Committees for the year would devolve upon me, I consulted all the members of the Committee on Versions, as I happened to meet them, to ascertain their wishes in reference to that Committee. Each expressed the opinion that no members ought to be retained who were unable to attend, and that it was not just or proper for a reviser to pronounce upon the merits of his own work, and that of his fellow-revisers, before it was put to press, unless all had the same privilege. Some of the brethren expressed serious doubts of the propriety of a reviser being a member of the Board at all, as it gave him a voice and vote in the final disposition to be made of his own productions. But all were of opinion, that one reviser could not serve on the Committee without showing partiality, while another, equally interested, was excluded. There were already five revisers on the Committee, namely, brethren Duncan, Judd, Eaton, Conant, and Shannon. Another, namely, Dr. Shepherd, had been elected a member of the Board. Some one must be appointed on the Committee to fill the place of Dr. Cone, and as Dr. Maclay's absence from the city was likely to continue, his appointment would have left the Committee without a quorum a large portion of the time; so that simple justice would have required the appointment of Dr. Shepherd to fill that vacancy. But this would have increased the embarrassment complained of, by the addition of a sixth reviser, and besides, Dr. Shepherd did not think it right for him, as a reviser, to serve on that Committee. It was, therefore, thought best all round, that all the revisers' names should be dropped from the Committee, together with the name of Wm. Norton, whose membership was merely nominal.

"Another reason urged for this course, was, that the time is fast approaching for the appointment of the final corps of revisers, and as the suggestion of their names, at least, will probably be referred to the Committee on Versions, the discontinuance of all the revisers from that Committee, would place each of them on the same footing as candidates for that responsible trust. Whereas, the Committee could not submit any name from their own body, without laying themselves open to the deserved charge of egotism, and perhaps, to imputations of design. In this case, some names which it would be most desirable to present, must either be

withheld altogether, or submitted under circumstances well adapted to excite un happy feelings among the corps of final revisers, inasmuch as a portion of their number would be called to sit in judgment the second time, upon their own work, and the work of their brethren.

"These, my dear brother, were the only reasons why your name was not proposed to the Board for reappointment on the Committee on Versions. In making the changes in the Committee I gave my reasons openly, and at considerable length, before the Board. After speaking of the omission of the revisers' names, and of the changes proposed in the Committee, I distinctly read the names nominated, twice, and no one raised the least objection. But on the contrary, the changes were made by a unanimous vote, so far as I remember, and the meeting was an unusually large one.

"I do not think it necessary to disclaim any purpose of reflecting upon you, in any way whatever. And as to your ability and worthiness to fill the highest place of trust in the gift of the Union, I have not now, and never am likely to have a doubt, as I think you are well persuaded. With this expression of profound respect and Christian devotion, I am as ever,

"Yours affectionately,  
"THOS. ARMITAGE."

Now, the same Thomas Armitage, who, in December, 1855, was "*affectionately*" mine, with "profound respect and Christian devotion," and was "never likely to have a doubt" of my "ability and worthiness to fill the highest place of trust in the gift of the Union," goes to Louisville, in June, 1856, six months after the date of that affectionate epistle, and there gives the Board of the Revision Association to understand that "for a long time" my "temper had been sour"; that I "seemed to be influenced by ambition"; that I "had exhibited a covetous spirit, and made exorbitant demands upon the Board, which they were illy prepared to meet"; referring unquestionably to the \$1,000 affair of 1854, more than a year previous to his *affectionate* assurance of "profound respect," "Christian devotion" and unbounded confidence; and that "six months before his death [which was at least nine months previous to the date of Dr. A.'s letter] the lamented Cone "lost confidence in" me, "and predicted mischief to the Society through" my "influence." And in the *New York Chronicle*, of August 16th, 1856, that same *affectionate* brother says: "Dr. Judd has a singular faculty of alienating friends, and he successfully exercised this faculty in the management of the *New York Chronicle*." "Many of the managers and other friends of the Union felt grieved at the manner in which its business was conducted, and the tone of its editorials, especially *during the last two years* before Dr. Judd left it." "Indeed, for more than two years before he left it, we were painfully convinced that, from the manner in which it was conducted, it was a decided detriment to the cause."

These allegations, made by Dr. Armitage against me, in the summer of 1856, cover a period of over three years previous to December, 1855, when that same *affectionate* brother expressed towards me such "profound respect and Christian devotion," and was "never likely to have a doubt" of my "ability and worthiness to fill the highest place of trust in the gift of the Union." From these facts the reader will readily and certainly arrive at a correct conclusion. But let us observe the explanation of Dr. Armitage. He says, that after the Anniversary and previous to the nomination, he "consulted *all* the members of the Com-

mittee on Versions." This cannot be true ; for I was at that time as much a member of that Committee as any one, and I was not consulted. What is more, when I subsequently asked him why he did not kindly mention to me beforehand the course which he felt constrained to take, he replied in a letter as follows :

"I have only to say that, so far as my knowledge of the duty of a presiding officer extends, he is not required, nor expected to inform persons beforehand whether he designs to nominate them on Committees or not."

Yet, in this case, he "consulted," as he says, "all the members of the Committee on Versions *to ascertain their wishes in reference to that Committee.*" His views of duty relative to consultation, and to the "wishes" to be gratified in the appointment of Committees, must have varied according to circumstances. Look at the result of this disinterested consultation. "It was not just or proper," he says, "for a reviser to pronounce upon the merits of his own work." If this was an honest reason, why was it never discovered before ? I had been for three successive years nominated by Dr. Cone and appointed by the Board, as a member of that Committee, subsequent to my appointment as a reviser, without the first suggestion from any one of the least impropriety. Besides, if the consideration ever had any weight, it was lost more than a year before, when, in July, 1854, the Board authorized the publication of my work on Matthew as soon as it should be prepared for the press. So that, if it were true (which is by no means to be admitted), that the Committee had legitimate authority "to pronounce upon the merits" of any reviser's work, the idea of my having occasion to pronounce upon the merits of my work, had I been a member of that Committee, subsequent to November, 1855, was out of the question. This cannot have been the reason.

Again, he says : "One reviser could not serve on the Committee, without showing partiality, while another, equally interested, was excluded." "Simple justice would have required the appointment of Dr. Shepard to fill that vacancy," made by the death of Dr. Cone. But "Dr. Shepard did not think it right for him, as a reviser, to serve on that Committee." So, it seems that, not only "all the members of the Committee on Versions" were consulted, but Mr. Shepard also, in order, doubtless, "*to ascertain his wishes in reference to that Committee.*" Now, all the while from September, 1852, I had been a reviser and a member of this Committee, from which numerous other revisers "equally interested" had been, at the same time, "excluded." Why was such partiality tolerated under "the policy inaugurated by Dr. Cone ?" Why did that veteran sage sanction, nay, establish, by the precedent of his own repeated nominations, such an improper appointment, to be so soon abrogated by his youthful successor ? Why had no member of the Board ever seen and suggested this impropriety before ? The officers now charge against me that :

"When he learned that he was not reappointed on the Committee on Versions, he declared that he would not be put on a level with other revisers."



I have no recollection of ever using such language. I am sure I never had feelings which would allow me to do so, without making some honorable exceptions. Yet, if I could regard myself as on a level with the lowest, I should never attempt to translate the word of God.

But again, Dr. Armitage says : "The time was fast approaching for the appointment of the final corps of revisers." It was desirable that all the revisers should be placed "on the same footing, as candidates for that responsible trust." And as "the Committee could not submit any name from their own body, without laying themselves open to the deserved charge of egotism, and perhaps to imputations of design," Dr. Armitage, after "consulting *all* the members of the Committee on Versions," together with Mr. Shepard, concluded to drop me from that Committee.

When the feelings, which are now known to have existed and actuated the conduct of the officers towards me, at that time, are considered, the last reason alleged is too inconsistent to require any refutation. That which, under other circumstances, would have been a compliment, was, under existing circumstances, an aggravated insult. No further explanation was necessary. I had then no doubt of what has since been demonstrated, that all this proscriptive proceeding came from a grudge in the breast of Wm. H. Wyckoff. Yet, I can honestly say, that while I was aggrieved by the change made in the Committee, *on account of the real ground on which it was made*, I have never felt any hostility to Dr. Armitage, nor to any other persons engaged in making it.

About this time I learned that Dr. Maclay had been looking into the affairs of the Union, and felt fearful that they had not been properly conducted. But the origin and ground of his dissatisfaction were independent of any information or influence from me. He communicated his feelings to Wm. Colgate, Esq., who said that his own mind had been very much exercised about the same things, and that something ought to be done. He said that the publication of imperfect revisions, and of the *Monthly Reporter* must be stopped ; and that all incompetent revisers, such as he was satisfied we had, must be dismissed. And the mode of bringing about these ends was first proposed by him. He thought it would be best to have a Committee of Investigation, and requested me to write a resolution for the appointment of such a Committee, to consist of five managers. I did so. Mr. Colgate offered the resolution. Mr. Wyckoff at once proposed that the investigation should be referred to the Committee on Publication and Finance, or to the Committee on Versions, of which he was a member. This was not agreed to. But after the resolution had been passed, and Messrs. Wm. Colgate, Esq., A. Maclay, D.D., Geo. W. Abbe, Esq., S. Baker, D.D., and myself, had been appointed, Messrs. Wyckoff and Sarles were added, at the same meeting. And soon after, a special meeting of the Board was called, at which Messrs. S. E. Shepard, E. Smith, Esq., and T. B. Stillman, Esq., were added to the same Committee. A majority was thus obtained, who effectually prevented the investigation. The officers say :

"No sooner had the Committee met, than it became apparent that the real object of Dr. Judd was to destroy the character and standing of the Corresponding Secretary."

If this were true, my undertaking would have been more honorable than secret calumny and detraction, against which a man has no opportunity of self-defence. But I never had an idea of doing any such thing, unless the character and standing of the Secretary necessarily falls with the rectification of errors in his administration.

Again, referring to the time which I spent in connection with this Committee, the officers, in their reply to Dr. Maclay, July, 1856, say that :

"During the last six months, Brother Judd is known to have occupied a large portion of 'his time and attention' in other investigations than those connected with the revision of Matthew."

This is, unquestionably, a matter of great weight in the minds of the officers. If I had taken no part in the Committee of Investigation, I should doubtless have been, in their estimation, a much better man. My character deteriorated, and my attainments, as a scholar, diminished with every successive disagreeable disclosure made through my instrumentality. But I was a member of the Board, and being appointed on that Committee I felt bound to do my duty thoroughly, which, I believe, was done, without any considerable interference with my duties as a reviser. I certainly did not spend as much time in promoting the investigations of that Committee as some other salaried employes did to defeat them. But though nothing could be done by the Committee, as such, yet by the most persevering efforts of two or three individuals many things were brought to light which I shall set forth in their proper place.

The part which I took in the Committee of Investigation seemed to excite Mr. Wyckoff's hostility towards me to the last degree ; and a pretext was sought for my dismissal. Verbal insinuations were repeatedly made at the Bible Rooms against my scholarship. And several statements are made in the official documents from which it may be inferred that the officers of the Bible Union and the Revision Association designed to depreciate my reputation as a scholar. If anything more is needed to counteract this malign influence, it will be found in numerous testimonials like the following. When Dr. Conant's translation of Job 2 : 9 was assailed in the *New York Observer*, Mr. Wyckoff requested me to prepare a vindication of the new reading. I did so ; and soon received the following letter from Dr. Conant :

ROCHESTER, Jan'y. 7, 1856.

REV. O. B. JUDD,

MY DEAR BROTHER :—It has been daily on my mind to express to you the satisfaction with which I read your article on strictures of the *New York Observer*. I was sure, if you took the ignorant pretender in hand, you would leave him very little to boast of ; and am not disappointed. The refutation of his misstatements is complete ; and will be felt to be so by every one who reads it. I am much obliged to you for the service, as are all who are interested in the work of the

Union. \* \* \* Your article has *fully proved* that the *Observer* is chargeable with one of two things: either very gross ignorance, or very loose morality. No one can read it, in connection with the statements of the *Observer*, without being convinced of this. I think, if it were printed as a *CIRCULAR*, with a heading that would attract attention, it would be a check to future assaults on the Union.

I am grateful for the loan of your beautiful old impression of the *Biblia Sacra*, of 1487. I know well the feeling with which these rare *incunabula* are cherished, and prize the favor accordingly.

I hope that Mrs. Judd, who was ill when I was last in New York, has quite recovered her health. Mrs. C. desires her very kind regards to her and yourself. Do not fail to call on us whenever you visit Rochester.

Very affectionately,

T. J. CONANT.

The following is from Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL.D., President of Georgetown College:

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Apr. 28, 1856.

REV. O. B. JUDD, LL.D.

MY DEAR BROTHER: \* \* \* \* \*  
—Permit me to say that I have examined the specimen sent me of Matthew [the first three chapters] with great pleasure. The note on ——— is *perfect*. There is nothing elsewhere half so good. It will settle the question I *believe*. Your article on the expression of Job's wife is *complete*.

I was sorry I could not see more of you, when in New York.

I am, very truly, your brother in the Lord,

D. R. CAMPBELL.

The following is from Rev. John Stock, a critical scholar, of Huddersfield, England. In a letter to the Bible Union, he says:

"The two chapters of Matthew in English are very admirably executed. I do not know that in any case I should give a different sense. I am delighted with the Notes. They are scholarlike and judicious; and will prove invaluable to preachers and expositors."

The following is from the Annual Report of the Revision Association for 1855:

"The revision of Matthew is progressing, and we hope will soon follow the Gospel of John to the press. *The part already issued has called forth numerous testimonials of approbation.*"

In the Annual Report of the Bible Union for 1855, Mr. Wyckoff says:

"We cannot forbear here to notice the gratifying fact that the specimens of Job and of Matthew have been so well received by the public. Several thousands of copies have already been sold."

In a special Report to the Board, May 12, 1856, the Committee on Versions say that,

"Thus far they have not recommended for printing any revision which has not received numerous and valuable eulogiums on account of scholarship."

My revision of Matthew had been "recommended for printing" by that Committee in July, 1854, and must, therefore, have "received numerous and valuable eulogiums on account of scholarship."

The following was published by the officers of the Bible Union, in the *Monthly Reporter* for October, 1855 :

**"Notices of the Gospel of Matthew."**

"FROM ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

"This is the most accurate version we have yet seen ; no deviation from the original text is permitted, without the most searching investigation ; and forty pages of sound learning are employed in justifying the alterations.—*Church of England Quarterly Review*."

"FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

"I have looked over the specimen of the revision of Matthew, and so far as I could examine them, I like the alterations right well. Rev. Dr. SCHAFF.

"The work thus far greatly exceeds my expectations in the ability, candor, and thoroughness with which it is executed. I have read the whole with great satisfaction. I hope the work will not be hurried. Let it be like the picture of the ancient Greek, which, because he desired it might endure, was the work of a long time. PROF. E. CHADWICK."

In the face of such testimonies the officers of the Bible Union would not undertake to dismiss me for want of scholarship. But the slowness of my progress, and my unwillingness to name any particular time for the completion of my work, were seized upon, as the most plausible ground on which to effect my dismissal. I was accordingly required to state "definitely" when my revision of Matthew would be finished. In answer to this requirement, I gave the Committee on Versions as definite information on the subject, as the nature of the case would allow. The following is a portion of my first reply to that Committee :

NEW YORK, March 29, 1856.

Rev. S. BAKER, D.D.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—In answer to your inquiry about the revision of Matthew, I am happy to say that the first three chapters are finished, and the remaining portions of the book are in a state of forwardness. If I could tell you when the whole will be done, I would do so gladly ; but this is, from the nature of the case, impossible. You may, however, be sure that my sense of obligation and my sincere devotion to the cause, will insure its completion at the earliest practicable period.

I have been both surprised and grieved to hear it stated and repeated before a number of individuals, by a member of the Committee on Versions, that "we" have been very much disappointed in not having the revision of Matthew finished long ago, and that he despaired of ever getting it at all from the hands of the present reviser. I have labored faithfully on this work, often beyond my strength, to the injury of my health, from the commencement of my engagement on a salary to the present time, with less intermission than has been taken generally by the other revisers and officers of the Union ; and, according to the best of my knowledge, I have progressed as rapidly with my work as any other reviser, who has aimed at anything like equal thoroughness. \* \* \* \* \*

Very truly yours,

O. B. JUDD.

On the reception of this letter, the Committee immediately informed me, that my reply was not satisfactory, and that unless I should state

more definitely when my revision would be done, they would be obliged to have some other person employed to complete the work. In answer to this threatening requisition, I addressed to that Committee the following :

BROOKLYN, May 6, 1856.

REV. S. BAKER, D.D.,

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Your extraordinary letter to me, of the 1st inst., was duly received. I am sorry to say, it seems to have been dictated in the absence of that brotherly love which always tempers the heart of him who has it with kindness towards even the most erring member of the household of faith. And some of the Board, on seeing it, expressed the opinion that such a letter, under existing circumstances, deserves to be treated with silent contempt. But fearing that such treatment might aggravate a spirit already too much embittered, and thus inflict a greater injury upon the revision cause—a cause which is dearer to me than my own self-respect, I have concluded to send you a respectful answer.

I am, indeed, aware that the Committee on Versions brought forward a resolution, which they asked the Board to adopt, authorizing said Committee to mature plans, make nominations, &c., for the final body of revisers ; and that the Board granted the request. I am also aware that it may be desirable to have that body of revisers appointed at the next anniversary of the Union, that the revised version may be subjected to their examination as soon as it can be properly prepared. And no one can be more sincerely anxious than I am to see the work, in every stage of its progress, well done, and finally brought to a triumphant consummation. Although I must say that we have more to fear from too great haste in the expedition of the work, than from the slowness of its progress, or the lateness of its completion.

I sincerely regret that my former letter proved so unsatisfactory. But this arose, not from any indisposition on my part, to give you full and particular information on the subject, but from the extent of your requisition, in calling for a more definite statement than it was in my power to give. You wished to know the present condition of my work, and the probable time of its completion. I replied that, “the first three chapters are finished, and the remaining portions of the book are in a state of forwardness” ; which is as definite a statement as the nature of the case would warrant. For the portion finished was definitely stated ; and the condition of the remaining portions could not be more particularly described ; since, in the matter of an unfinished revision, it is impossible to calculate the amount of work done, or the amount to be done, with any degree of reliable exactness. And knowing that other revisers had been led to make statements in relation to the condition and completion of their work, on which you seemed to have relied only to be disappointed, I carefully avoided giving you a guessing description of my work, or fixing a time of which I myself had no knowledge. Besides, it appeared to me unnecessary that I should make a more particular written statement on this subject, when you could so easily consult me orally, and examine my work with your own eyes. Nevertheless, it would afford me great pleasure, if by any other account, which it is in my power to give, I could furnish the information you desire. And although I do not see the necessity or propriety of explaining the method of my work, yet as you are evidently laboring under a mistake in regard to it, I will now inform you that, after finishing the third chapter, as requested by the President, Dr. Cone, I prosecuted the revision of the remaining twenty-five chapters simultaneously, or nearly so ; carrying each new word or phrase through the book ; my examination of critical works and collation of versions being conformed to this method, which I had found best adapted to the accomplishment of the most perfect version. So that the last chapter will be finished almost as soon as the fourth. And the prospect is that, if I am not too much annoyed, nor otherwise hindered, the whole will be completed at no very distant day. For I am still laboring, as I ever have been from the beginning, with all my heart, mind and soul, to hasten that consummation, which is by me most of all devoutly to be wished.

You say that in my former letter, “I very unnecessarily occupied my own time,

and the attention of the Committee, with uncalled-for comparisons and calculations about the work of other revisers." It is true, I may have misjudged as to how I should occupy my time, in answering your letter. If so, I trust you will forgive this error of my judgment, so far, at least, as I am accountable to you in the matter. I made those comparisons to show that much more time and expense must be allowed for the revision of Matthew, before any one could reasonably complain of me as dilatory or behindhand in my work, which one member of the Committee on Versions had charged against me; and as the same thing is more than intimated in your letter, I am satisfied that those comparisons were by no means "uncalled for," and that my time was not "unnecessarily occupied" in making them; except as I regard all this correspondence "uncalled for," and a very unnecessary annoyance, when a personal interview of ten minutes would give you more accurate and reliable information about the minutiae of my work than I could communicate in a hundred letters. Such a written catechism between persons meeting and working in the same building, I am sure is adapted, especially under existing circumstances, to produce no good.

As to the time and tenure of my engagement with the Bible Union, your remark indicates a very unenviable disposition; and as to the very ungracious threat that unless my answer contains information sufficiently definite to satisfy you, it may be your duty to have some one else employed to complete the revision of Matthew, I can sincerely say, from an honest heart, that if it is necessary for the good of the cause that I should be thrown overboard, *I am ready to be offered*; if I have done anything worthy of death, I refuse not to die. But let me fall, I pray you, by the hands of such as stood with me in the origin of this enterprize, such as had the holy boldness to espouse the Bible Union within the first three years of its existence. During that period, especially, I labored literally night and day; I spent no small amount of money, and sacrificed no small measure of my best health and strength, to uphold the men and measures of the Bible Union; and now to be lectured and threatened, in the style of your letter, by one who was unwilling to become a member of the Bible Union Board as late as 1854, and who is this day a manager of the American and Foreign Bible Society, is enough to try the temper of a meeker man than Moses. And he must be more or less than human, who can, without a large measure of divine grace, meet such provocations with courtesy and kindness. Yet, I am happy to say, that I am not conscious of anything but the kindest feelings towards you.

Hoping that this may prove more satisfactory than my former letter,

I am very truly yours,

O. B. JUDD.

After all this, the officers of the Bible Union and the Revision Association publish under the *official* seals of these Institutions such statements as the following:

"Dr. Judd seemed to take it for granted, that he would be justified in spending as much time on a narrative as upon an epistle of the same length;" "that if he spend some years longer upon the revision of Matthew, the Board will have no reason to complain;" "any length of time that Dr. Judd might choose to *loiter over it*;" "and draw \$125 per month for an indefinite period." "This sum [\$3,983-33] has been drawn from the treasury of the Bible Union for three chapters of Matthew, by a gentleman, who originally contracted to revise the entire twenty-eight chapters for one thousand dollars." "If all the employees of the Bible Union had acted in this way, the treasury of the United States could not have met the demand; and the age of Methuselah would not have been sufficient for the completion of the work of revision." "Dr. Judd *refuses to give the Committee any information* in regard to what are the prospects as to the time of the completion of his work."

As to this alleged refusal, my correspondence with that Committee speaks for itself. As to what is said of the time spent and the money received, I have a little to add. It is alleged that I received \$350,

while at work on Matthew by the job, and \$3,000 on salary ; also that \$583 33 was paid for my "aid in the revision of Matthew" ; which, with their usual accuracy, the officers of the Bible Union, in New York, and the officers of the Revision Association, in Louisville, have, in their respective documents, footed up into an aggregate of \$3,983 33. Of this, \$50 is manifestly chargeable, not to me, but to the arithmetic of these officers ; \$583 33 was paid to Mr. Maturin, not as my assistant, but as an independent reviser, and cannot be honestly put to my account ; the balance, \$3,350, was paid to me in pursuance of contracts originally proposed by officers of the Bible Union, for the fulfillment of which I am not to blame. For a small addition to this sum, the Bible Union would have received from me, instead of three chapters, the entire book of Matthew, had I been allowed to finish my work ; but by dismissing me, without notice, in violation of the terms of my engagement, the Union forfeited all right to my unfinished work, and made itself liable for a breach of contract. I am confident that no man, in the service of the Bible Union, as a reviser, has performed more labor, or produced more results, for the same money, than would have been received from me, had I been allowed to complete my revision of Matthew ; of which the reader can satisfy himself by a comparison with the following examples :

Rev. John Lillie, D.D., originally agreed to revise the last six books of the New Testament for \$1,000. On the 1st of November, 1852, when only about one sixth of the job was done, he had received \$700. He was then employed by the year to complete it, the amount paid being allowed as compensation for the portion done. And for the completion of those six books, together with 1st and 2d Thessalonians, 1st Peter, James and Philemon, making in all about one eighth more than Matthew, Dr. Lillie will have received, on the 1st of May, 1857, upwards of \$9,000.

Rev. Wm. P. Strickland, D.D., was employed to revise Colossians, at first by the job, for \$200 ; then by the year, on a salary of \$1,500. This book is about one tenth as much as Matthew ; and Dr. Strickland's revision of it has cost the Bible Union upwards of \$1,000.

Eld. S. E. Shepard was employed to revise Philippians, at first for \$3 per day ; then on a salary of \$1,400. This book is about one tenth as much as Matthew, and Eld. Shepard's revision of it has cost the Union upwards of \$1,100.

Rev. T. J. Conant, D.D., who, the officers of the Bible Union say, "has been for the last *forty years* earnestly engaged in translating the Scriptures," of which he had, according to the Committee of Investigation, "a part nearly ready for the press," before he entered the service of the Union, was employed by the Bible Union in July, 1853, as the officers say, to prepare "the final revision of his translation before it goes to press." For this service he was, according to the written testimony of the Assistant Treasurer, now in my possession, to receive a "salary of \$2,000 per annum." According to the Committee of Investigation, his work was, in July, 1853, "in a state of forwardness" ; and since that time he has been accustomed, as the officers of the Union

certify, to spend "*from fourteen to sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, in the closest study,*" having the assistance of "a lady," as the same officers testify, "*who readily reads and writes eight or ten languages, including the Oriental biblical tongues.*" Yet the only portion which Dr. Conant had prepared for the press previous to October, 1856 (and so far as I know, he has delivered nothing to the Board since that time), was the book of Job, which is about one thirty-fifth part of the Old Testament. And during the time, he has drawn not less than \$7,000 from the treasury of the Bible Union.

After writing the preceding letter, of May 6, 1856, I heard nothing further from the Committee on Versions till the close of the month, when I received the following :

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., May 30, 1856.

REV. O. B. JUDD, LL.D.,

DEAR BROTHER,—The Committee on Versions have instructed me, as their Chairman, to give you due notice that their contract with you as reviser is no longer in force; you will please, therefore, to consider yourself as thus notified.

The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by that Committee :

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Versions authorize and instruct their Chairman to give due notice to Rev. O. B. Judd, that their contract with him as a reviser is no longer in force."

Yours, truly,

SAMUEL BAKER,  
*Chairman of the Committee on Versions of the Board  
of the American Bible Union.*

Then, without any solicitation or information from me, relative to the above act, the Board of the Revision Association sent me, under date of June 10, 1856, the following telegraphic despatch :

"The Managers of the Revision Association, now in session, have your case in hands; for the sake of the momentous interests involved, we pray you to wait any public action, till you hear from us officially.

"T. S. BELL,  
"*Chairman of the Board of Managers.*"

Soon after, the following communication came to hand through the mail :

DEAR BROTHER JUDD :

The Revision Association have heard, with the profoundest regret, of your dismissal from the Board of Revisers. We recognize your long-continued, earnest and useful labors in the cause of pure versions; and it would pain us to think that you were withdrawn from this noble cause. May we not indulge the hope that you will bear the matter patiently and not endanger the interests of the great enterprise by your views of personal wrongs. We are the more emboldened to thus address you, from the fact that we have this day appealed to the Bible Union in your behalf, and we ask of you to examine that document, and then permit us to hear from you.

In the hope that all things will work together for good, and that your happiness and peace will be largely increased, the Revision Association subscribe themselves,

Your brothers, in the hope of Immortality,

BIBLE REVISION ROOMS, }  
LOUISVILLE, June 10th, 1856. }

D. R. CAMPBELL,  
T. S. BELL,  
W. W. EVERTS.



When the appeal above referred to reached New York, a deputation was forthwith despatched to Louisville, of which the officers say :

"This action on their part rendered it necessary for the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Versions to visit Louisville, which they did, at their own expense, for the purpose of undoing this mischief. That Board, upon a full hearing, reversed its action, thanked the brethren warmly for their visit, and sent \$500 to our treasury at once.

"When the Board in New York were informed of these matters, they felt it but just to pay the travelling expenses of these two brethren, and did so, notwithstanding several individuals proposed to pay the bills themselves."

A fuller account of the same thing is contained in the following letter from Dr. Everts :

LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER JUDD :

While I was absent at Georgetown, attending the Anniversary exercises, and engaged in important denominational affairs, brethren Armitage and Baker visited the Louisville Board, and converted them from their purpose to inquire further into the affairs and doings of the Bible Union. I understand they left the impression on the Board that great forbearance has been exercised towards you ; that for a long time your temper has been sour ; that you seem to be influenced by ambition ; that you have exhibited a covetous spirit, and made exorbitant demands upon the Board, which they were illy prepared to meet ; that, six months before his death, the lamented Cone lost confidence in you, and predicted mischief to the Society from your influence ; that you treated with wanton contempt the authority of the Board, and the official action of its Committees. They solemnly aver that you would give them no assurances that Matthew should be done in one, two, or five years. I doubt not a statement from you would be respectfully considered by our Board, and might open the way for mediation and reconciliation. \* \*

When I remember how your fearless and disinterested course has armed many against you, I cannot bear that the body of all others able to vindicate your character, and perpetuate with honor your memory, should be alienated from you. Is there nothing that you ought to explain, retract, or confess, to put yourself within the protection of your friends and the divine favor ? You know the plainness of this question proceeds from the tenderness of my love for you, and my exceeding jealousy for your reputation.

Dear brother, pray much, counsel with your wife, and other disinterested and wise persons ; and if possible take a position that may lead to a renewal of your engagement by the Board.

Accept assurances of the Christian esteem of

Yours, in the Gospel,

W. W. EVERTS.

This letter, coming from a prominent member of the Louisville Board, manifested a spirit which I greatly admire and love. But I could not take the course which it indicated. The appeal of that Board to the Bible Union in my behalf had been made without my solicitation or knowledge. It had been withdrawn on the *ex parte*, accusatory representations of Drs. Armitage and Baker, which the Louisville Board entertained, accredited and made the basis of a solemn decision against me, without giving me an opportunity to disprove, explain, or know the things whereof I was accused. After such an action, on a principle so unjust in itself, so injurious in its operation, denying me the even-handed justice which was accorded to the chief of sinners by a heathen

magistrate,<sup>4</sup> it did not become me to seek the "mediation" of its author.

. It is true, I doubt not, that upon the return of Drs. Armitage and Baker, \$500 was transmitted from the treasury of the Revision Association to the treasury of the Bible Union; but it is also true that about twenty per cent. of that sum was immediately voted out of the treasury to pay the expenses of the deputation, which the Secretary says went at his earnest entreaty without the knowledge of the Board.

After all this work of the deputation, I received from the Secretary of the Revision Association the following affectionate epistle:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1st, 1856.

REV. O. B. JUDD,

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I have just returned from a trip of six weeks in Missouri. I learn that in my absence a communication was made to the Bible Union on the subject of your separation from the Board of Revisers, and dated the 11th of June; and that you were referred to the same in a communication of the same date. I also learn that at a full meeting of the Board on the 23d of June, the communication was withdrawn, our Board having become satisfied that there was no alternative while your position remained unchanged. With the ardent hope that reflection may induce you to reconsider your decisions and positions, and with the deepest regret that you should by any means have been separated from the Board and Committee on Versions, in whom we have the utmost confidence, we, in the language of Bro. Everts' letter of yesterday, entreat you to reconsider and return to your work in the spirit of love.

Your true friend,

JAMES EDMUNDS, *Cor. Sec.*

In another letter, dated July 11, 1856, Mr. Edmunds writes officially, and says:

"We hope you are yet to do much effective service in the revision ranks. Do not, in a moment of haste, injure yourself and the cause for which we have labored so long. But wait till the breeze passes, and then we will each act his part."

Let it be borne in mind that the author of these letters, who on the 1st of July, 1856, after hearing all that Messrs. Armitage and Baker, the deputation sent to Louisville by Mr. Wyckoff, in behalf of the Bible Union, could say against me, entreats me to reconsider and return to my work; and on the 11th of July, 1856, implores me to keep quiet till "the breeze passes," in the hope that I may yet do much effective service in the Bible Union—that same James Edmunds, as soon as he finds that I cannot be persuaded to co-operate in the perverse management of the Union, nor yet to give it the sanction of my silence, comes out, as my "true friend," in a book, written "on behalf of the Revision Association," dated July 29, 1856, and pronounces me "unworthy to be continued as a reviser," "degraded from a position he was unworthy to hold among the revisers of the Bible Union," actuated by a "malignity that surpasses all the ordinary forms of human malice," "a stretch of malice that is scarcely human," the "*machinator* of all this war upon the Bible Union," in which there had been "expended so much venom," the whole animus of which was "for revengeful purposes;" and represents me as having, in the first Committee of Investigation, which met

months previous to Mr. Edmunds' affectionate letters of July 1st and July 11th, made Wm. H. Wyckoff, than whom, according to Mr. Edmunds, "no purer man lives upon the earth," a "target for perpetual crimination."

Under other circumstances this might be taken as the old story, so often reiterated by some religious sect—so long as he agrees and works with us, he is great and good, but as soon as he withdraws from us, he never was much, or he is a fallen angel—that story being told in the peculiar spirit of James Edmunds. But in this case unmistakable evidence compels me to believe, that all these aspersions were designed as a part of that conspiracy, which was deliberately formed and indefatigably prosecuted, to break down the influence of Dr. Maclay, on the ground of his alleged imbecility, and of me, on the ground of alleged malice and revenge; thus to forestall or counteract the effect of whatever we might feel it our duty to say about the mismanagement of the Bible Union.

Again, the Committee of the Revision Association, echoing the sentiment of the officers of the Bible Union, charge me with the authorship of a "*mendacious* pamphlet, issued under the name of Dr. Maclay." They say :

"We *know* that Dr. Judd has often written articles which appeared before the public as Dr. Maclay's; and also *know* that the late John L. Waller wrote articles which appeared in publication with A. Maclay's name appended to them."

Dr. Waller is dead and cannot speak for himself. As to what he did in this respect, I know not. But, as far as I am concerned, the above statement, made by James Edmunds and T. S. Bell, "on behalf of the Revision Association," is *untrue, in every sense of the word*. And it is the more reprehensible on account of its having been made after Dr. Maclay's positive declaration to the contrary had been published. It is not strange that an allegation so groundless should be accompanied with the charge of *mendacity*.

Again, in their reply to Dr. Maclay, the officers of the Union, referring to me, say :

"He issued a circular against the Committee, and the plans approved by the Board and the Union, and sent it to the enemies of the Union, while he was still a member of the Board."

The case stands thus : From recent transactions the question arose whether, in carrying out the plan of the Union for the revision of the New Testament, the judgment of a Committee on Versions could be properly interposed to prevent the work of any reviser from being sent to the other revisers for their examination and criticisms, and as a consequence prevent the author from re-revising his work, with the aid of such criticisms, before it is submitted to the final Committee for adjudication. While this question was under consideration in the Committee of Investigation, before any action of the Board on the subject, Mr. Wyckoff published a statement in the *New York Chronicle* on the affirm-

ative of this question, alleging a modification of the plan. Deeming it wrong that public sentiment and the action of the Board should be thus forestalled, I prepared a brief statement of the original plan, concluding as follows :

"Now, although the alleged modification of this plan has awakened some fearful forebodings, yet, it is to be hoped that the views of the President will prevail, and that the plan, as set forth by brethren Cone, Colgate and Wyckoff, in 1853, will be fully and faithfully carried out. Let every friend of pure versions pray for us, that the God of all grace may direct our steps, and lead us on to complete success in this glorious enterprize."

This article was written for the *New York Chronicle*, and sent to the editor of that paper, Rev. P. Church, D.D., for publication. But he rejected it, and wrote me in explanation as follows :

"I cannot at present see my way clear to insert your article, for the *good reason* that it will open the door to a newspaper controversy."

The article was then printed in the form of a Circular, and sent to the readers of the *Chronicle*, to all of whom, whether friends or "enemies of the Union," the statement of Mr. Wyckoff had been previously sent. It contained nothing "against the Committee and the plans approved by the Board and the Union." The change in the plan of revision, to which it refers, will be considered in its proper place.

Again, the officers of the Union, in the catalogue of their allegations against me, say that,

"On the 3d of June, 1854, he drew \$125 *in advance* on this salary;" that is, my salary for June was paid on the 3d of the same month.

That is true ; but whatever of wrong there was in it, is chargeable, not so much to me for asking, as to the Treasurer for granting the favor ; paying out *so much money so far "in advance ;"* and the officers should have called him to account at once, instead of arraigning me for his fault two years after it was committed. But these officers ought to know that this is not the only payment made from the treasury of the Union "in advance." In July, 1853, \$1,300 was paid to Dr. Conant "in advance," for which \$33 33 was to be deducted from his salary every month till the whole should be repaid *without interest*. Again, on or before the 13th of June, 1856, \$125 was charged in the cash book of the Bible Union, as paid out of the treasury on account of Wm. H. Wyckoff's salary for July, 1856 ; notwithstanding the officers say, "the Corresponding Secretary has no control over the treasury," and that "money cannot be taken from the treasury except by the Treasurer's check ; and this is never given except upon the written warrant of the Assistant Treasurer ;" and "the warrants are made out in accordance with the acts of the Board, which are certified to the Treasurer by the minutes of the Board." How well it becomes Mr. Wyckoff to point out a mote in my eye, while he has a beam in his own eye, let the clear-sighted, right-minded reader judge for himself.

But it is enough. These aspersions, though stamped with the official seals of the Bible Union and the Revision Association, deserve no further notice at my hands. Multitudes, who read them, will exclaim, in the language of Cone and Wyckoff, "*We cannot sufficiently express our disgust at such malicious and wicked attempts to injure private character.*"

I shall now proceed to state and prove some additional facts, in relation to the American Bible Union, which the public have a right to know, and which I feel bound to communicate.

After the first Committee of Investigation was appointed, Mr. Wyckoff proposed that the officers be requested to lay before the Committee a written statement of "the present condition and practical working of the Bible Union." But this was objected to, as not being the investigation which the Committee were required to make. But no such objection seems to have prevailed with the second Committee. That Committee was originally selected by the officers of the Union, whose official management, among other things, was to be the subject of examination. Of the nine appointed by the Board, Judge Black, Alexander Campbell, J. A. Pond, and Dr. Eaton did not act; and "the officers at the Rooms," being authorized "to fill any *vacancies* that might occur in the Committee," appointed *five* more; making the Committee consist of *ten*, one more than was ever in any way authorized by the Board. It has seemed unaccountable to some, who were familiar with the affairs of the Bible Union, that such men as composed that Committee could make out, or agree upon, such a Report. But the perfect *ex parte* character of that Report is explained by the implicit confidence which led the Committee, not only to make Wm. H. Wyckoff (whose official conduct was in part the subject of their investigation), the source of their information, but the actual organ of their utterance. And it may be well to give here, out of the numerous evidences which bear on this point, one or two specimens.

In the body of the Committee's Report, as officially published in the Bible Union *Reporter*, November, 1856, a member of that Committee, and a signer of the Report, is designated thus: "A. Pierce, Esq., Vice Pres. Hamilton Bank, Treas. Madison University, N. Y." Now, it happens that Alvah Pierce is not now, and never has been, "Treasurer of Madison University;" so it is scarcely possible that such a misstatement would have appeared in that Report, if Mr. Pierce had even so much as heard it read, before it was signed with his name. But the "real author" of this misstatement is indicated by a remarkable coincidence between this and the following: "Alvah Pierce, Esq., Vice President, Hamilton Bank, and Treasurer of Madison University, N. Y.," which is found in the Annual Report of the Bible Union, written by Wm. H. Wyckoff, just before the Committee's Report, and submitted to the Union at the same meeting. It is evident that this misnomer was put into both Reports by the same hand, and it is next to certain that the hand which put it into the Annual Report belonged to Wm. H. Wyckoff.

In another portion of this document I find the following remarkable expression: "This their Report, made, *as they have reason to believe*, in

the fear of God." If the Report had been made by the Committee themselves, it is reasonable to suppose that what is here stated as a mere matter of *belief* founded on *reason*, would have been simply affirmed, as a matter of *knowledge*, founded upon *consciousness*. All this, however, might be overlooked, if it were not found in connection with other concurrent and more conclusive evidence of borrowed authorship.

But on a further comparison, these Reports exhibit to the most superficial observer unmistakable evidences of a common origin; of which the following parallel passages must be sufficient to satisfy every reasonable mind.

#### From Wm. H. Wyckoff's Report.

"It must not be understood that stereotyping is always an ultimate and decisive operation."

"The Committee on Versions, after examining a revision and obtaining the views of scholars thereon, conclude that, on the whole, it will answer to advise the Board to authorize its publication. When such authority is given, the reviser begins to furnish copy to the printer, and as proof comes back to him from day to day, he sees things in new lights, and makes such repeated changes, that sometimes his original manuscript would hardly be recognized. Page after page goes into form, and still he finds the necessity of more alterations. But now the printer can spare no more type, and it becomes necessary to cast the pages set up, to release the type in use. The plates, however, are still subject to change, modern improvements rendering it nearly as easy to alter them as to alter type. The reviser finds that some change which he makes in new proof, compels corresponding changes in parts already stereotyped, and accordingly he has them made."

"It is evident, then, that stereotyping is a mere matter of convenience and economy, and that the question of publishing the revision, when the reviser himself is prepared for it, may be a matter of serious re-examination and consideration."

#### From the Investigating Committee's Report.

"To those who are not acquainted with the operation of stereotyping, it may appear to be ultimate and decisive in matters of publication. But this is not the fact."

"The Committee on Versions, after examining a revision and obtaining the views of scholars thereon, conclude that, on the whole, it will do to advise the Board to authorize its publication. The reviser begins to furnish copy to the printer, and, as proof comes back to him from day to day, he sees where alterations are required. Page after page goes into form, and still he finds it necessary to alter. But now the printer has no more type, and it is necessary to cast the pages set up to release the type. The plates, however, are still subject to change, modern improvement rendering it nearly as easy to alter them as to alter type."

"The reviser finds that some change which he makes in new proof, compels corresponding changes in the parts already stereotyped, and he has these made."

"It is evident that stereotyping is a mere matter of convenience and economy; and that the question of publishing the revision when the reviser himself is prepared for it, may be a matter of serious re-examination and consideration."

This proves, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the Report signed by the Committee of Investigation was written by Wm. H. Wyckoff, whose official acts were, with other matters, the subject of investigation. But while this strips the Committee's Report of all legitimate authority, and renders it unworthy of the least reliance, it does not diminish, but rather enhances the responsibility of the men who signed that Report.

In the Report of the Investigating Committee Messrs. Wyckoff and Buckbee are lauded as "self-sacrificing officers." If this was intended to be a true and just representation of facts, it is difficult to understand in what sense the expression should be taken. Wm. H. Wyckoff was Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society till the spring of 1850, when his re-election to that office was opposed and defeated. In the summer following, the Bible Union was organized, and Mr. Wyckoff was elected Secretary. His salary was at first \$1,200; the same, I think, as he had been paid in the other Society. It was then extended back to the time when he failed of a re-election in the Am. and For. B. Society, covering a period *previous to the formation of the Bible Union*. It was afterwards raised to \$1,500, and again to \$1,800, which he now receives in monthly instalments. Rev. C. A. Buckbee was, at the time the Bible Union was organized, pastor of a church in Massachusetts, on a salary not exceeding \$400. He afterwards travelled a year or more, as an agent for the *N. Y. Chronicle*, till he was employed in the Bible Union Rooms; where his salary was at first \$600, subsequently \$800, then \$1,000, and finally \$1,200, which he is now receiving, together with \$200 or more additional, for services performed by him in another place.

The above facts are stated with no disposition to detract from the just deserts of these gentlemen. But to correct the erroneous impression which the Report of the Investigating Committee is calculated to make, by showing that however "*self-sacrificing*" these officers may have been, they cannot have been remarkably *money-sacrificing*. Nor can they be regarded as altogether disinterested in their testimony.

The Committee of Investigation profess to have "instituted a strict and rigid examination of the system of keeping the financial accounts, as adopted by the officers of the Bible Union;" and they conclude, "that the financial management of the Bible Union is admirable." On this point I will simply say, that no such system as that described by the Committee was ever acted on by the officers of the Bible Union previous to the recent investigations; and whoever asserts anything of the kind must be either deceived or regardless of the truth. The following ought to be more satisfactory on this subject than the testimony of any Committee, whose information is obtained directly from the officers implicated:

NEW YORK, April 7, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER ABBE:

Allow me to ask how long you were a member of the Finance Committee of the Bible Union; also, whether during that time it was a common thing for the officers to pay bills, other than incidental expenses, before they had been examined and approved by that Committee; and if so, whether any members of that Committee ever remonstrated against such unauthorized disbursements, and if so, whether the same thing was subsequently repeated.

Very truly yours,

O. B. JUDD.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER JUDD:

In answer to your inquiries in your note of 7th inst., I would state that I was a member of the Finance Committee of the Am. Bible Union from June 11, 1850,

to October, 1855 ; and during that time the officers were in the habit of paying bills before they came before that Committee for approval. In 1854, and '55, it was frequently referred to when that Committee met ; and the officers were remonstrated with, by members of that Committee, for disbursing money without authority. Such disbursements were continued, and objected to by the members who were left off from that Committee in October, 1855.

Yours very truly,

GEO. W. ABBE.

Dr. Maclay stated that "a portion of the *N. Y. Chronicle*, secured by an annual appropriation of \$1,000, for the publication of revision matter, was found to be *practically* under the absolute control of the Secretary, and to be used according to his pleasure." The Committee of Investigation cite a resolution of the Board, authorizing "an annual expenditure" for such publication, "to an amount not exceeding \$1,000." Upon which they add, "In accordance with this authority, the officers occupy three columns in the *N. Y. Chronicle*." The appropriation, and the use of the *Chronicle* by the officers of the Bible Union, are thus fully admitted. As to the editorial control of these columns, the Committee of the Revision Association say that "Dr. Maclay's son is the editor of the Bible Union department of the *New York Chronicle* ;" and Dr. Church, in an editorial, speaks of the same person, as "the Bible Union editor ;" but says : "The right to exclude whatever we please from the Bible Union department of our paper, has been from the first conceded to us by contract." In this the Committee and Dr. Church are both wrong. For in the article of agreement by which the *Chronicle* was sold to Messrs. Church & Backus, it was agreed by them, "that they will employ Hon. Wm. B. Maclay to prepare *weekly contributions*, on the subject of the Bible translation, to be approved by them, and, if desired, by Wm. H. Wyckoff." Then, in an editorial last summer, Dr. Church says : "We have not gone behind the curtain to pry into the manner in which the Bible Union editor does his duty, but have left him at liberty to pursue his own course."

From this it will be seen, that Mr. Maclay, instead of being an "editor," after the *Chronicle* was sold to Messrs. Church & Backus, was only a *contributor* ; and so far from having the control of any portion of the *Chronicle*, his own contributions had "to be approved" by Messrs. Church & Backus, "*and if desired, by Wm. H. Wyckoff*." So that the surrendering of the editorial control of the Bible Union department by Messrs. Church & Backus, as admitted by Dr. Church, did by the terms of the contract, necessarily leave it in the hands of Wm. H. Wyckoff. And Dr. Church knows very well, that not only the Bible Union department, but every other department of the *New York Chronicle* has been controlled by the same man.

In addition to the *New York Chronicle*, is the *Bible Union Reporter*, Quarterly. This was first projected as a periodical by Wm. H. Wyckoff. It has been repeatedly recognized by Mr. Wyckoff, in his Annual Reports, but the establishment of a Quarterly periodical was never authorized by any specific act of the Board, or the Union. This periodical is, according to the inscription of the title-page, "edited by Wm. H. Wyckoff and C. A. Buckbee," although neither of them was ever ap-



pointed to such a post by any legitimate authority. The contents of the Quarterly, both as to kind and quantity, are determined by the pleasure of these gentlemen, although the periodical goes forth as the *official* organ of the Bible Union. It is sent without charge, post-paid, not only to life members of the Union, but to all subscribers of life memberships.

There is also the Bible Union *Reporter Monthly*, containing instalments of the revised version, together with four pages of miscellaneous reading in each number. This periodical is also edited by Wm. H. Wyckoff and his assistant, who make it the medium of publishing whatever they please. This periodical was started by Mr. Wyckoff before the subject was even so much as mentioned in the Board. The Committee of Investigation say that,

"Previously to its issue it was particularly described in the Annual Report, which was unanimously approved by the Board."

If this statement were true, its endorsers, as well as its "real author" are men of too much common sense to suppose that the adoption of an Annual Report, in which a periodical is "particularly described," would, without any further special action, authorize the establishment of such a publication. But the statement itself is untrue; as I will prove. The description referred to by the Committee is found, as written by Wm. H. Wyckoff, in the Annual Report of October, 1855, and reads as follows:

"The book of Job is now appearing in consecutive numbers, and subscriptions are taken for it by the year, twelve numbers constituting the year of the periodical, whether issued in a greater or less space of time."

The Committee of Investigation assert that the first issue of the *Monthly Reporter* was subsequent to the Board's adoption of the Report containing the above description. But the description itself contradicts the Committee, by stating that at the time the Report was written, some days at least previous to its adoption, the periodical was then "appearing in consecutive numbers." This misstatement did not originate with the Committee, nor did it result from any personal investigations of the Committee. It is the known language of an interested party. But the Committee have endorsed it, and thereby assumed the responsibility of making it.

Dr. Maclay said "it appeared that the Secretary had, *without any authority from the Board*, made arrangements with a house in London for the republication of this periodical, and sent duplicate stereotype plates, made in New York." The Committee of Investigation, admitting all this, endeavor to justify it, on the ground that the arrangements so made, are, *as they believe*, pecuniarily advantageous to the Union. But every one must see that this, if true, would not justify such an assumption of executive power by a secretarial officer.

The Committee of Investigation say the *Monthly Reporter* "gives a reputation to the Union, in Europe and America, which it could not otherwise obtain." This may be so; but the reputation so obtained,

cannot be very creditable to the Bible Union. For the editorial conduct of that periodical would disgrace the columns of any respectable newspaper ; as the reader can see from the following specimens. In the printing of the Hebrew text, an unaccountable number of mistakes, relating to points, letters, and words, occur ; not less than one hundred and fifty in five consecutive chapters. In an article written by Dr. Strickland for the Bible Union, and published in the *Monthly Reporter* by the officers with their endorsement, it is said that,

"The Hebrew language was very imperfectly known, and but little attention paid to its study at the time the translation [King James'] was made." "It was at best but a translation from a translation, not from the original Hebrew and Greek, the translators being mostly confined to the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate*."

From an article published in a Canadian newspaper, the officers of the Bible Union made some lengthy extracts, which they republished in the *Monthly Reporter*. These extracts contain the following statements :

"There are now engaged in the revision, in the special employment of the Union, over forty scholars, each of whom has his part of the Scriptures to revise." "The thoughts of the divine mind will appear to the human mind in all their divine simplicity, original purity, and omnipotent power." "Probably there is no Society or individual in the world that has the critical apparatus for the attainment of these objects like the Bible Union. I was invited to inspect it, which I did." "I saw the original manuscript writing of the Apostles ; more correctly speaking, a fac simile of their writing." "I also saw the Syriac version, which was translated in the time of the Apostles ; at least before John died ; and a Chinese translation, also, of one of the copies of the present common version, as published at the time the revision was made." "The Apostolic writing is as beautiful as printing, or what we term copperplate writing." "I was told that one reviser consulted over two hundred and fifty books, in the revision of one short epistle ; and that another was occupied for about two years in revising one of the Gospels, previous to the first publication."

All these extracts were prefaced with an editorial note, by the officers of the Union ; attributing them to a person who had "recently visited the Rooms," as an account of "*what he heard and saw* ;" not even intimating that the account was in any particular incorrect, although they must have known that the statements which they thus republished, with their own complete and unqualified endorsement, had no foundation in truth.

The above specimens are sufficient to satisfy any one that the *Monthly Reporter* "gives a reputation to the Union, in Europe and America, which it could not otherwise obtain ;" but not such a reputation as was meant by the Committee of Investigation.

If it were necessary or desirable for the Bible Union to conduct a quarterly, a monthly, and a weekly periodical, it should be done by persons qualified and employed for the purpose. But no such publications are necessary. It is not right that the Board and the Union should thus be made accountable for whatever a Secretary may please to write or publish in their name. A monthly periodical is not a proper medium for the publication of a new translation, especially when that translation is immature, and unapproved, except by the author and the Com-

mittee on Versions. And a Bible Society, whose exclusive object is "to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world," cannot legitimately maintain the unrestricted publication of such periodicals. Nor can the officers of such a Society, who are appointed with reference to other and very different duties, with salaries of from \$1,200 to \$1,800, properly and justly devote their time to the editing, the correspondence, the book-keeping, the mailing, and other incidental work of a newspaper office.

The Committee of Investigation characterize the control of the Secretary over the management of the Bible Union as "the highest element of success." On this point, I will state some facts which have come under my own observation, and leave the public to judge what kind of "success" is likely to result from such control. The Secretary has a room to himself; he has a messenger boy, a lithographic and a letter-press printer at his command. He sends for any persons whom he may wish to see on any subject or occasion, and spends as much time with them as suits his purpose. He convenes any Committee that he wishes to consult, and sits in deliberation with every standing Committee of the Board at their regular meetings; taking special pains to get them committed to every measure of his projecting, before it comes up in the Board. He writes just as many and as few letters as he pleases; and writes just what he pleases. At the meetings of the Board he reads extracts from the correspondence, often in a mutilated condition; bringing out and suppressing such portions as he deems suited or unsuited to his purpose. He prepares, prints and distributes, *post-paid*, circulars of any kind, and to any extent, that he thinks desirable to promote his objects. The agents, clerks, porters, &c., are employed and dismissed at his instigation. He arranges the annual elections, so that the memberships of the Board and the officers of the Union, and the Committees, with their various recommendations, such as that for raising the salaries of the officers, depend upon, and are determined according to his pleasure. He first nominates the revisers of the Union, with the respective portions assigned to them for revision, conducting, either directly or nominally, through the Committee, all subsequent negotiations and correspondence with them; and their re-employment, discontinuance or dismissal, depends upon his proposition and recommendation; and more than once he has constrained revisers to vary their translations on other grounds than a conscientious regard for the meaning of the original language.

Besides, there are innumerable other matters pertaining to the management of the Bible Union, which are directly or indirectly under the control of the Secretary. Indeed, I know of little or nothing in the conduct of that Institution which is not subject to his dictation. Yet such control by a Secretary of the Bible Union does not imply what the Committee of Investigation charge against Dr. Maclay, a reproach on "the respectable and pious men in the Board, that they bow their necks in subserviency to one man." For that Board is composed mostly of business men, who make no pretensions to learning, and who cannot act in anything that pertains to a mere literary performance, upon their

own knowledge and independent judgment; they must depend on the information of others, and no other person has so good opportunities and means for informing and influencing members of the Board (and the same is true in relation to members of the Union), as the Secretary. At all events, such are the facts in the case; and this "absolute control," however it may now be lauded as "the highest element of success," will yet be deplored as the precursor and procuring cause of an inglorious failure.

In relation to the stereotype plates of Dr. Conant's revision of Job, the Committee of Investigation declare that,

"The facts are these, as the Committee learned upon investigation. Instead of being six forms, as charged by Dr. Maclay, there are eight forms; and instead of the Board having ordered but one form, they ordered three, as the records clearly show. The Board ordered the *quarto* forms."

Now, if the case be taken as stated by the Committee, the result is the same. Indeed, their statement corroborates the only essential fact alleged by Dr. Maclay on this point. For there is no difference, so far as it respects the assumption of power by the Secretary, whether there were three forms authorized and eight made, or one authorized and six made. There would be in either case the same number of forms unauthorized by the Board. But "the facts," which the Committee solemnly declare they "learned upon investigation," did not exist. "The *revised version* of Job, by Dr. Conant," to which Dr. Maclay's remark was exclusively applied, and to which alone the Committee's reply is in any way applicable, was not stereotyped in "eight forms." There were of that version three sets of plates in *quarto*; one in *octavo*; one in *duodecimo*, and one in *duodevicesimo*. And when S. W. Lynd, Joseph Taylor, Edward James, Alvah Pierce, Robert Powell, Thomas Swaim, and others, assert as *facts*, which they "learned upon investigation," that "the *revised version* of Job, by Dr. Conant," had been stereotyped in "eight forms," they give all the weight of their influence; they pledge the honor of their names; they absolutely stake their characters for veracity, to establish the confidence of the public in that which wants the first shade of truth. The Committee say:

"The objection that the work has been stereotyped, without any examination by other scholars, as is required by the general plan of the Union, is simply, in the view of the Committee, a mistake. There is no rule in the general plan which has respect to this point."

As to the plan of revision, adopted by the Bible Union, it is well known to those conversant with the facts in the case, that, at the outset, two propositions were considered; one for having the new version all made by one translator, which, it was thought, would secure the greatest unity and harmony throughout the work; and one for having it made in several portions, by various independent scholars; and that the latter proposition, so modified or qualified as to provide for the requisite unity and harmony of the different parts, by an interchange of criticisms among all the revisers, and a final review of the work, as a whole, by a

committee of scholars, acting in concert, was agreed upon, and established as the Bible Union's plan of revision. And so strict was the adherence of the Board to this distinctive feature of the plan, in making a contract with Dr. Conant, that, while he insisted, that during his natural life no alteration should be made in his translation without his consent, he was required and bound by the terms of his contract to submit his work to other scholars for examination, and to review his work with the aid of their criticisms, before preparing the final copy. So that such examination was, as Dr. Maclay alleges, "required by the general plan of the Union, and the special contract with Dr. Conant." And it is worthy of note that while the Committee attempt to take the case out of the general plan of revision, they evade at this point the "special contract," which requires this examination, independent of the general plan. It is true, they say in another place, that,

"In accordance with the contract, Dr. Conant carefully examines any criticism upon his revision, sent to him, and corrects the revision as it requires."

But how is this possible, when the contract requires that the revision shall be examined and criticised by other scholars, and corrected by the author, as their criticisms may require, before the final copy is prepared; and yet before any other scholar has ever seen that revision it is stereotyped in six different sets of plates? How such men as Lynd, Pierce, and Swaim, can declare this to be "in accordance with the contract," I cannot reconcile with their reputation for candor and truth; especially when they undertake, in another place, to justify the making of so many stereotype plates more than the Board had authorized, not by the conditions of the contract, but on the ground that Dr. Conant had stated (with how much deference to other scholars, I need not say), that,

"There was no human probability, that after examining all subsequent criticisms upon the work, he would find reason to make such changes as would materially affect the value of the plates."

Again, Dr. Maclay, speaking of the investigation of the first Committee, says:

"It was found that the Hebrew of Job had been, by order of the Secretary, without the knowledge of the Board, stereotyped in three different forms, the last of which was to be a purely Hebrew book, with *various readings* and *grammatical notes*, for the use of students learning the Hebrew language; such a book as a society, whose only and exclusive object is 'to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Holy Scriptures, in all languages, throughout the world,' has no right to publish."

To this the Committee of Investigation reply as follows:

"As to the charge that one of the forms is a purely Hebrew work, with *various readings* and *grammatical notes*, it is sufficient to say that no plates have been cast with *various readings* and *grammatical notes*."

This is an evasion and equivocation which I was not prepared to expect

from such men as S. W. Lynd, Alvah Pierce, Edward James, and Thomas Swaim. They profess to have a knowledge of "the facts" in this case, "*learned upon examination.*" If they are honest in that profession, they *know* that the plates for two 32mo editions of Job in Hebrew, one without and one with, grammatical notes, were ordered; that the plates for the title pages of both, one having on it the inscription, "With grammatical notes, by T. J. CONANT," *were cast*; \* that on the cover of the *Monthly*, and elsewhere, as early as October, 1855, the officers of the Bible Union published, under the head of "*Books passing through the press,*" the following advertisement:

"THE BOOK OF JOB—One Volume 32mo. The original Hebrew text, with various readings, critically edited for the American Bible Union. To which are added Grammatical Notes on the Hebrew Text, making the book very valuable to students in Theological Seminaries, and to many other persons who have some knowledge of Hebrew, but not enough to cope with the grammatical peculiarities of this most ancient sacred poem."

Now, after all this, for Messrs. Lynd, Pierce, Swaim, and others, to undertake to shield a Secretary from the charge of having a Hebrew school-book stereotyped without any authority from the Board, by declaring that "*no plates have been cast with various readings and grammatical notes,*" is a sheer quibble, which not only does violence to truth, but is artfully adapted to mislead the public mind. But suppose that after the thing has been exposed, the "grammatical notes" be left out, and the "Hebrew text, with various readings," be now published by itself, as advertised in the *Quarterly* for February, 1857, I would like to have any one tell me, how the American Bible Union can legitimately or honestly expend one dollar in the publication of such a Hebrew book, having no connection with any translation, but being designed and specially adapted to the use of schools. It is all wrong; and the men who lend the influence of their names and the weight of their characters to justify or cover up such wrongs, instead of permanently satisfying the public mind, swell the current of misrepresentation, which threatens to sweep away the very foundation of all confidence in the probity of men.

In Dr. Maclay's letter some examples of translation were cited, from the Gospel of John, as revised for the Bible Union by Rev. J. W. Morton, to show the importance of adhering to the original plan; subjecting each reviser's work to the examination and criticism of every other reviser; to which the officers of the Union reply as follows:

"The work has not been published, and, therefore, the Bible Union is in no way responsible for them."

The Committee of Investigation echo the same sentiment, thus:

"Unless the Committee on Versions recommend, and the Board approve and publish, they cannot be held responsible for improper translations."

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\* A printed impression from these plates is in my possession, and can be seen by any one who wants more certain evidence of the facts here stated.

It is astonishing that such a doctrine should be promulged by men who understand so well the limitations of human responsibility. There is not a code of morals, from the statute-book of the divine government down to the meagerest hand-book of civilization, which does not hold the Bible Union responsible for all the translations which it has caused to be made.

But so far as the point in question is concerned it matters not where the responsibility falls. The competency or incompetency of a translator is, in all cases, unerringly indicated by the character of his translations. And if improper translations have been made by a translator of the Bible Union, the importance of a strict application of the rules established for the rectification of erroneous renderings, is thereby demonstrated. This, the real point in Dr. Maclay's reasoning, is not met, but rather evaded, by the officers and the Committee of Investigation. The latter allege that,

"The Committee find upon examination that the portion from which Dr. Maclay quoted certain passages, consisted of proof-sheets, which had been stitched in paper covers, and taken to the semi-annual meeting, held at Chicago, in May, 1855, with a view to their being examined by a Committee."

Now "the portion from which Dr. Maclay quoted certain passages" comprises the first eleven chapters of John, as revised for the Bible Union, by Rev. J. W. Morton. It did not consist of "proof-sheets;" as the following testimonies fully prove. In the *Bible Union Reporter*, for August, 1854, "the officers at the Rooms" say:

"The Gospel of John is now in the hands of the printer."

In the Annual Report of the Bible Union, published October, 1854, Mr. Wyckoff says:

"We have now *in press* the Gospel of John, of which about *eighteen chapters are already PRINTED.*"

In the Annual Report of the Revision Association, written about the first of April, 1855, Mr. Edmunds says:

The Gospel of John has been stereotyped for several months."

Thus, it appears from official documents, that in October, 1854, the revised version of John, having been *stereotyped*, was passing through the press, and about *eighteen chapters* were "*already PRINTED.*" Is it credible, then, that in May, 1855, the officers of the Bible Union left, in New York, the revision of John, which had been *printed* from stereotype plates, and took with them only the "*proof-sheets*" of that work, for the examination of a Committee in Chicago? It is not so strange that a confiding public, having no knowledge or no remembrance of the official statements above cited, should credit the declarations of that august Committee, as it is, that the Committee themselves should, "upon *examination*" of the facts in the case, believe their own testimony, in a

thing so perfectly absurd. The revision of John from which those quotations were made is now in my possession, and any one who shall take the trouble to inspect it, will "find upon examination" that "the portion from which Dr. Maclay quoted certain passages" does not consist of "proof-sheets."

Here the Committee of Investigation have placed themselves in a very unenviable predicament. It is proved to be a fact, beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt, that "the portion from which Dr. Maclay quoted certain passages," did not consist of "proof-sheets." The Committee either knew this fact, or they did not; if they knew it, their statement was a palpable contradiction of their knowledge; if they did not know it, their statement was a positive denial of their ignorance. In either case, therefore, their statement appears to be an intentional violation of truth; in order to make out that the exceptionable translations in question, were found only in "proof-sheets," for which the officers say, "the Bible Union is in no way responsible."

If any one can, without disregarding the essential, incontrovertible facts in the case, come to a more charitable conclusion, I shall be most happy to acquiesce in it; for it is painful to think that a large Committee of respectable men, appointed by a religious Society, to make an investigation of its affairs, on the result of which the public are expected to rely with perfect confidence—men who have been applauded before the world, as all but infallible—should impeach their own veracity by professing to "find upon examination" what really had no existence, and consequently could not be found.

The Committee of Investigation state that after the revised version has been stereotyped,

*"The plates are still subject to change, modern improvement rendering it nearly as easy to alter them as to alter type."*

For several years I have been conversant with the business of printing and publishing. I had really begun to regard myself as pretty well acquainted with the various operations of typography. But I confess my ignorance of this important discovery. And I know of many adepts in the art of printing, who would be glad to have Messrs. Lynd, James, Pierce, Powell and Swaim explain more particularly the "modern improvement" by which stereotype plates can be altered "nearly as easy" as type. Some of these gentlemen may yet be invited to lecture on the subject before the New York Printers' Association. They will do well to hold themselves in readiness.

It would seem that changes are made without stint in the plates of the Bible Union. For the Committee of Investigation tell us that,

*"Of the eight examples given by Dr. Maclay [which, as it has been proved, were printed from the stereotype plates of John], four have been altered."*

Now, admitting that by means of the "modern improvement" discovered by the Committee of Investigation, alterations can be made in



stereotype plates with so much facility, and without additional expense, is not so much rechanging a significant fact in relation to the qualifications of the reviser and the character of his work? One half the changes made in the common version, rechanged after the work has been submitted to the Board, examined and recommended by the Committee on Versions! after it has been stereotyped, and an edition of a thousand copies printed! What must be the indecision of a reviser, who, after his work has been once completed, submitted and stereotyped, can proceed to amend one half of the changes so recently made by himself? How insufficient must have been the authority on which those changes were first made, to allow their alteration so soon!

Dr. Maclay says he "found extensive notes of a doctrinal and practical nature, which were alike foreign to the work of translation, and inconsistent with the unsectarian character of the Union." The Committee of Investigation cite two resolutions of the Board, with their preambles; in which it is admitted, that "doctrinal and theological discussions have been introduced into the notes of some of our revisers, not necessary to the translation, nor to any authorities sustaining it; and in which it is resolved that "the introduction of such notes ought to be carefully avoided;" upon which that Committee aver that,

"In no manuscript yet examined by the Committee on Versions, and ordered to be printed, have these resolutions been violated. The notes referred to in the allegation were taken also from proof-sheets." "The Committee consider the allegation unsustained."

But will Messrs. Lynd, James, Pierce, Powell and Swaim, tell us how such notes could be found in proof-sheets, if they had existed "in no manuscript yet examined by the Committee on Versions, and ordered to be printed"? Were they interpolated by the printer? Or was the revision of John in proof-sheets before it was in manuscript "examined by the Committee on Versions"? before it was "ordered to be printed"?

Let us see whether these resolutions have not been violated; whether the notes in question were taken from proof-sheets; whether the allegation of Dr. Maclay on this point is "unsustained." In the copy of John as revised by Rev. J. W. Morton, a Seventh-day Baptist, and printed from stereotype plates, I find, among "extensive notes of a doctrinal and practical character," the following:

"The personal Spirit is never properly said to have begotten the humanity of the Messiah." "The resurrection of our Lord did not, as is commonly supposed, take place on the morning of the first day of the week; but in the evening of the Sabbath, probably at the very close of the day of rest; \* \* \* at the precise point that separated between the last and the first days of the week." "There is no evidence that our Lord was crucified on the sixth day of the week."

In the Introduction to this volume of "proof-sheets," printed from stereotype plates, the author of the above notes says he "has tried to divest his work of everything of a partisan or *sectarian* character."

The question of "proof-sheets" has been disposed of. The resolutions

cited by the Committee of Investigation were not prepared and passed until after Dr. Maclay had called the attention of the Committee on Versions to the existence of such notes. And now are we to be told, by Messrs. Lynd, James, Powell, Pierce and Swaim, that such notes as the above, quoted from Mr. Morton's revision of John, are not "practical," "doctrinal," "theological," and "sectarian"; or that they were not in his manuscript, when it was "examined by the Committee on Versions," and upon their recommendation "ordered to be printed"? I cannot imagine how such men were ever induced to sign their names to such statements.

*The principle of translation, adopted by the Bible Union, has been grossly violated.*

The first of the "General Rules for the Direction of Translators and Revisers employed by the American Bible Union," reads thus:

*"The exact meaning of the inspired text as that text expressed it to those who understood the original Scriptures at the time they were first written, must be translated by corresponding words and phrases, so far as they can be found, in the vernacular tongue of those for whom the version is designed, with the least possible obscurity or indefiniteness."*

The principle on which this rule was based underlies the whole superstructure of the Bible Union, as a translation Society. By this rule that Institution has been most successfully vindicated from the oft-repeated charges of sectarianism. It has always been set forth as the only general, fundamental rule prescribed by the Bible Union for the guidance of its revisers and translators. The above is the only form of the Rule ever authorized by the Board or the Union, and is substantially the same as is found in every contract made with baptists; yet I found, to my utter astonishment, that the rule in question, which was supposed to have been given to every reviser in the same form, had been modified in one instance, as follows:

*"The exact meaning of the inspired text, at the time when it was first written, to be given with the least possible obscurity and indefiniteness, in terms of vernacular English, corresponding, so far as they can be found, to those of the Greek in like extent of common, secular use; and if, in any case, for want of a term of such kind, which will convey the meaning of the Greek with sufficient exactness, a term be used, derived from the Greek, and having an ecclesiastical or sacred use only, then the term of common secular use in English, which most nearly corresponds to that of the Greek, to be given in a note."*

In the contract of another pedobaptist, I find the authorized form of that rule amended as follows:

*"The exact meaning of the inspired text, as that text expressed it to those who understood the original, at the time first written, must be translated by corresponding words and phrases, those of the Greek in like currency and extent of secular as well as religious use, so far as such words and phrases can be found; and if for want of them, terms be used derived from the Greek, then the terms of vernacular English, which most nearly answer to the above description, to be given in notes."*

The nature of these alterations, taken in connection with the fact that they are found only in contracts made with such pedobaptists as were

considered most likely to retain "baptize" in the revised version, shows conclusively that the man who made them, without the authority or knowledge of the Board, was determined to secure, in place of that term, the substitution of some word in "common *secular use*;" if not in the text, at least in the margin. The bearing and design of these modifications are too obvious to admit of any doubt.

The contracts containing the above modifications are those made with Rev. A. S. Thelwall and Rev. T. Boys. The former, on comparing the rule as given to him with the form in which it was given to the latter, wrote under date of July 25, 1853, as follows :

"I duly received yours of the 20th, inclosing two copies of the agreement. But the alteration made in the first Rule made it desirable to take some time for consideration, and I wished to consult with my friend the Rev. T. Boys. I found that the Rule as he had signed it was not verbally the same as that sent to me. Is not this a pity? Has there not been some want of judgment and method in making the arrangements to occasion this diversity? Ought not the Rules to have been so carefully considered and worded that they might have been presented to each person, who is requested to subscribe them, in precisely the same form and words? Is there not some danger that difficulties and disputes may one day arise from this want of uniformity?"

If Mr. Thelwall could speak thus on comparing the rule as contained in his contract with the form of it in Mr. Boys' agreement, what would he have done had he seen the form of that rule, as found in contracts made with Baptists? No right-minded man would be likely to look with favor upon such maneuvering to secure any end whatever. If the alteration were right in itself, it could not be properly made by an individual without the authority or knowledge of the Board. But the alteration is wrong in principle and totally incompatible with the unsectarian character of the Bible Union, as it was originally constituted. For, if a word in the common English version conveys distinctly and definitely the meaning of the original, and is well understood, the fact that it is not in "common, secular use," is not a sufficient reason for its abandonment; and the existence under the seal of the Bible Union, of a rule which would compel revisers to substitute some other word for "baptize," if no other reason could be found, simply because it was not in "common *secular use*," stamps that Institution with a sectarian character for which I desire to be in no way responsible.

*The plan of revision, adopted by the Bible Union, has been practically abandoned.*

It was not until after extensive correspondence and mature deliberation, during which one Plan of Revision was thoroughly canvassed and rejected, that the Plan for the Revision of the English New Testament, on which the work was at length undertaken, was approved and adopted. And it must be obvious that no material alteration of that Plan could be safely or justly made, while the work was in progress, without the general consent of the revisers, and a deliberate act of the Board; as the Plan upon which the work was to be done, necessarily constituted an essential condition of the contracts between the Board and the Revisers.

Yet, it appears that an assumption of power by the Committee on Versions has led to a radical change in the operation of that Plan, irrespective of the Revisers, the Board, or the Union. Although a member of the Committee on Versions from the beginning, Dr. Armitage's letter of December 6th, 1855, was the first intimation I ever had of that assumption of power, which Dr. Maclay has well termed,

"The prerogative of passing judgment upon the merits of every reviser's work, selecting such as they considered fit to be printed and subjected to the criticism of the other revisers, as 'the basis of the final examination;' laying aside others to be submitted, without such criticism or revision, in *manuscript*, to the final body of judges; and setting apart others to be used merely as 'aid to others who will do the work more thoroughly;' with the additional prerogative of publishing to the wide world whatever revision they might approve for the purpose, without the previous inspection of any one else but themselves and the author."

I knew very well, that, in order to gratify a laudable desire of the people to possess some specimens of revision, and thus to increase their interest in the work, it had been deemed, by a majority of the Board, advisable to print, in addition to the copies required by the Plan for the criticism of other revisers, a small edition of the most creditable portions for general circulation; and that this had led to a cursory examination of each portion by the Committee on Versions, with special reference to this general circulation. But the general circulation of a revision previous to any examination by revisers other than the author, was purely incidental, and apart from the original design; and I so regarded the examination made by the Committee on Versions, which had been originally induced with direct reference to such premature circulation. I had never had the remotest idea that the judgment of that Committee was to be interposed between the author of any revision and the other revisers, so as to determine the merits of his work and prevent it from being sent to them, as required by the Plan, for their examination and criticism, and thereby deprive the author of the opportunity to revise his work with the aid of such criticisms, previous to the adjudication of a final Committee. But such was the alarming assumption of the Committee on Versions. I call it an alarming assumption because it contravenes a fundamental rule in the Plan of Revision adopted by the Union, and because it is, in its operation, unjust and unsafe.

"The plan contemplates that the whole of the New Testament shall be apportioned among the most competent of the scholars thus employed, who, when they have finished each his own part, shall meet in this city, at the expense of the Union, and shall here go over the work conjointly, and decide upon it as a whole. To illustrate this view, the Committee will adduce an imaginary example. Suppose that the correction of the Epistle to the Hebrews be assigned to President Dagg and Prof. Crawford, and that they be invited, after finishing their work, to meet as members of the Convention finally to adjudicate upon the whole."

In this Plan it certainly was not contemplated that any Committee of the Board would sit in judgment on the work of a reviser. The revisers themselves are made the sole judges in the case, first individually, and finally in Convention. The Rule to which I referred was enacted

by the Board, in February, 1852, as the Fourth Instruction to Revisers ; and reads as follows :

"As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or to such other person as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the reviser or revisers of that book. After being re-revised, with the aid of their suggestions, a carefully-prepared copy shall be forwarded to the Secretary."

In perfect accordance with the foregoing is the following Report, made to the Bible Convention at Memphis, in April, 1852, by Dr. Armitage, as chairman of a Committee on the Plan of Revision adopted by the American Bible Union :

"As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or such other person as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken, and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the reviser or revisers of that book. After being re-revised with the aid of these suggestions, a carefully-prepared copy shall be forwarded to the Secretary.

"For the execution of this plan according to these principles and rules, a special Committee, known as the Committee on Versions, has been appointed by the Board of the Union, subject to their dictation and authority. Through this Committee an extensive correspondence has been held with the principal scholars in all sections of the United States, and in Great Britain, and other foreign countries. The result of this correspondence has been the recommendation and approval of the following plan :

"1. The whole New Testament to be divided, and apportioned among a large number of competent scholars, of different religious denominations, acting individually, or in companies, in all parts of this country and in Great Britain.

"When all the different parts assigned to the individuals or companies, respectively, shall have been finished, the reviser of each, or the representative of the company of the revisers of each, shall meet together and go over the whole work conjointly."

Here we have not only the essential features of the Plan, but the object and duties of the Committee on Versions ; and there is not in all the slightest intimation that the merits of any reviser's work was to be determined by that Committee. Again, in the Appendix to the Third Annual Report, Rev. S. W. Lynd, D. D., speaking of the Bible Union, says :

"Their plan is to divide and apportion the New Testament among a large number of competent scholars of different religious denominations in all parts of this country and Great Britain. The revisers are to examine every Greek word or phrase in the translation of which the phraseology of the common version is changed in every other place in which it occurs, and to give their views as to the proper translation in each place. They are required to cite authorities for any important change. As soon as the revision of any one book is finished, it passes into the hands of all the revisers, to be sent back with their suggestions. Each reviser has then to review his work, and furnish a fair copy ; and when all the different parts assigned to the individuals or companies, respectively, shall have been finished, a Committee of the revisers shall be chosen to meet together, and go over the work conjointly."

Again, in January, 1853, an official paper was published over the signatures of S. H. Cone, D.D., as President, Wm. Colgate, Esq., Treasurer, and Wm. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Secretary, of the Bible Union ; in which the following statement, from the pen of Mr. Wyckoff, is thus officially endorsed by these officers. They say :

"In accordance with the plan of the American Bible Union for the revision of the English New Testament, *the work of each of the revisers MUST be subjected to the critical examination of the rest*, and of such other scholars as have expressed a willingness to assist ; and after being again revised by the author, with the aid of their suggestions, be submitted to a Committee of revisers appointed by the Union for final adjudication upon every word and phrase."

Now, by the foregoing testimonies it is plainly and positively proved that, by the Plan and Rules adopted by the Bible Union for the revision of the English New Testament, the Board was bound, (1.) to employ competent scholars to do the work, the whole being apportioned among them ; (2.) to subject the work of each reviser or set of revisers to the inspection of the other revisers for their criticisms ; (3.) to have such work re-revised by the author, with the aid of those criticisms ; (4.) to submit all the revisions so made to a Committee of first-rate scholars, to be appointed by the Union, for final adjudication ; and (5.) to fulfil these conditions, as the terms of agreement on which every reviser was employed.

It is also evident, from the foregoing, that the legitimate business of the Committee on Versions was that of an agent, acting for the Board, in selecting and employing such scholars, apportioning the work among them ; transmitting the several parts from one reviser to the other, and finally to the ultimate body of judges "appointed by the Union ;" and that that Committee was never raised, as it certainly was not qualified, to sit in judgment on the work of competent revisers.

Now, the prerogative claimed for the Committee on Versions included the power (1.) to keep the work of a reviser with or without examination for any length of time ; (2.) to prevent any one else but themselves from examining it ; (3.) to determine which of several revisions of the same book "embraces those requisites which the final Committee will need, in order to impartially determine upon the changes to be admitted into the common Version for its improvement ;" (4.) to have such revision alone printed as "the basis of the final examination ;" and (5.) to publish to the world, without any other examination, the revision of their choice. And this power has been used with the largest liberty. For, to say nothing of the revisions of all the books of the New Testament, made by different scholars in England, which have been for the most part thrown aside as useless, the Gospel of Mark, revised by Edward Maturin ; Luke, first by Rev. James Shannon, then by Rev. Joseph Muensch, D.D. ; Acts, by Alexander Campbell ; Romans, first by Rev. P. Schaff, D.D. ; then by Prof. E. Adkins ; Galatians, by Rev. S. W. Lynd, D.D. ; Ephesians, by Rev. John Forsyth, D.D. ; Philippians, by Eld. S. E. Shepard ; Colossians, by Rev. W. P. Strickland, D.D. ; Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, and 1 Peter, by Rev. James

Lillie, D.D. ; have all been finished and put into the hands of the Committee on Versions ; some of them three or four years ago ; and yet not a single copy of the above-named revisions has been "furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions," as the Rule requires. In October, 1852, four years and a half ago, Mr. Wyckoff wrote in the Annual Report, thus :

"Several of the revisers have sent in the whole or portions of their work."

In October, 1853, three years and a half ago, Mr. Wyckoff writes in the Annual Report, thus :

"One revision of Ephesians has been received ; one of Galatians ; and the MSS. of 1st and 2d Timothy, Titus, Hebrews, &c., has been partially examined by the Committee on Versions."

These things took place while I was a member of the Committee on Versions ; but I always regarded the examinations by that Committee as having reference solely to the surplus publication, and nearly every thing in that Committee was allowed to wait the motion of Mr. Wyckoff, by whom it was directly or indirectly controlled ; and I was not then aware that the Committee laid claim to any such power ; nor did I dream that the Rule, which required copies of each revision to be sent to the other revisers, would be permanently disregarded. And I was alarmed when I saw the assumption of power by that Committee, as indicated in the letter of Dr. Armitage. For it was evident that such power, in the hands of that Committee, would obliterate the most important features of the original Plan. Whereas that Plan was designed and adapted to furnish all the revisers with the same opportunity of bringing their works to the highest degree of excellence, the policy of the Committee deprives some of the benefit of others' criticisms and of the opportunity of re-revising their own work with the aid of such suggestions. Whereas the original Plan was designed and adapted to afford the most general satisfaction to revisers by giving the works of all to the final judges in a manner and form equally favorable to their approval, the practice of the Committee, in submitting some in print after re-revision, and others in manuscript, without re-revision, not only lays the foundation for just complaint and dissatisfaction, but fixes a seal of merit or demerit upon every revision according to the estimate of incompetent judges. I mean no personal disrespect. But duty requires me to pronounce the Committee on Versions incompetent to determine the merits of revisions made by scholars. Three of that Committee, Messrs. Armitage, Smith and Sarles, make no pretensions to critical learning. The other two, Messrs. Wyckoff and Baker, if they were ever adept in the original languages of the Bible, have been too much occupied with other things to be qualified to sit in judgment on the work of men, who have some of them for a lifetime given themselves wholly to the study of biblical science. Such an assumption of power ; such a change of the original Plan, is in my opinion unjust and unsafe, and must go far to defeat the original object of the Bible Union.

The Committee of Investigation, in replying to Dr. Maclay, on this point, say :

"The allegation that the Secretary has changed the policy of the Union is not sustained." "The practice of the Committee on Versions, in regard to printing only such revisions as may be suitable to put into the hands of the Final Board of Revisers, meets the full approbation of the Committee of Investigation."

The truth is, no such allegation is made in Dr. Maclay's pamphlet. He there distinctly charges this violation of the established rules of the Bible Union upon the Committee on Versions. And in the above extract from the Report of the Committee of Investigation it is admitted that the Committee on Versions determine what revisions are, and what are not "suitable to put into the hands of the Final Board of Revisers," and that they print such as they deem suitable for that purpose, and reject such as are in their judgment unsuitable ; which practice "meets the full approbation of the Committee of Investigation." Yet the Chairman of that Committee, Rev. S. W. Lynd, D.D., when preaching a sermon before the Revision Association, in 1855, laid down six rules, which he said "*the American Bible Union originated*," of which the fourth and sixth read thus :

"The work of *every reviser* should be examined by *every other reviser*, and be returned with suggestions, and then each reviser should be required to go over his work with the aid of these suggestions."

"Finally, it should be submitted to a college of the revisers, who should remain in session until the work is completed and made ready for the press."\*

Again, in an official document of the Bible Revision Association, of which Dr. Lynd was President at the time of its publication, in 1856, just before his Report in behalf of the Investigating Committee, it is said :

"Each book revised has not only to pass the inspection of all the scholars engaged on the other books, but has to be examined by each of the [300] critics before it goes to press."

How Dr. Lynd could preach the doctrines of those rules, and at the same time approve the admitted practice of the Committee on Versions ; or how such men as Alvah Pierce and Thomas Swaim could solemnly affirm that Dr. Maclay's allegation of a deviation from these rules in the practice of the Committee on Versions, was not sustained, surpasses my comprehension.

*The American Bible Union has recently adopted a principle and policy in relation to the text of the New Testament which unsettles the only foundation of a revised version of the Holy Scriptures in the English or any other language.*

It was originally agreed upon, and established, by the Board of the

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\* Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the Bible Revision Association—pp. 48-51.



Bible Union, as one of the "Special Instructions to the Revisers of the English New Testament," that, "The common English version must be the basis of the Revision." Then, Dr. Lynd, in his Address before the Bible Union, October, 1852, says :

"The old family Bible, unaltered, is now 'the commonly received version.' Let it continue to be so until a perspicuous and faithful revision can be secured. *Let all revision men throughout Christendom reject the new edition by the American Bible Society ; reject it from their family worship, their Sunday schools, their pulpits, so that it never can become 'the commonly received version.'*"

Yet at the meeting of the Board in September, 1856, Dr. Lynd being present, and concurring, it was decided that "The English version, as published by the American Bible Society, in their collated octavo edition of 1854, shall be the basis of the Revision."

This, however, is of trifling consequence, compared with what has been decided and done in relation to the Greek text.

It is well known to scholars, that, in addition to the Stephanic text, otherwise called the *textus receptus*, there are several other collations of the Greek New Testament, answering to the differing judgments of their respective authors upon the various readings of manuscripts and ancient versions. Soon after the Bible Union was formed, before the work of revision was commenced, the selection of one of these, as the foundation of a revised English version, was carefully considered. It was well understood, that, as Dr. Williams says, "the Greek texts of the several critical editors widely differ, as to accuracy, fulness and orthodoxy." But all things considered, it was deemed right and most judicious, under existing circumstances, to adopt the "received text," as recently published by Bagster and Sons. So, it will be recollected, when Dr. Williams alleged that the Bible Union was,

"Withholding from the Baptist churches, thus invoked for help, the statement of the particular Greek text, which you announce yourselves to have selected, as the basis of your critical labors,"

It was stated in the official reply of the Bible Union, that,

"This subject received our early and prayerful attention, and after obtaining the most satisfactory information respecting it, with the counsel of competent advisers, and our own mature deliberation, we determined to use the 'received text,' as critically edited by the best scholars of the age, and published by Bagster and Sons, London, octavo edition, 1851."

Here we have, not only the text, but the particular edition, and the date of its publication, *officially* announced, under circumstances which gave to that announcement the greatest possible weight. In perfect accordance with this, the first of the "Special Instructions to the Revisers of the English New Testament," says :

"The common English version must be the basis of the revision: the Greek text, Bagster and Sons' octavo edition of 1851."

In pursuance of this *official instruction*, I find, in all the written contracts of the Union with its revisers, which I have examined, the following unqualified stipulation :

"The Greek text to be used, that of Mill, as printed in Messrs. Bagster and Sons 8vo large print Greek Testament of 1851."

Accordingly, most of the revisers have confined themselves to the "received text ;" and so strictly was this instruction originally held by the author of the first revision, which the Bible Union published, in 1852, that, in the preface to that work, he advertises the reader that "he had not considered himself, in every instance, bound by the *punctuation* of the Greek text ;" leaving the reader to infer that he had considered himself in every instance bound by the text itself.

At length, however, it was discovered, as if by some new light, that the received Greek text contained "the grossest corruption." And in a book, written by James Edmunds and T. S. Bell, "on behalf of the Revision Association," and "published," according to the last Annual Report of the Bible Union, "by the Association," and advertised, recommended and sold by the officers of the Union, I find a profusion of statements like the following :

"Now what is the *original text*? Where is it? Who has seen it? We have proved in the presence of the four clergymen the *grossest corruption* in the Greek *textus receptus*." "And we now say, fearless of confutation, that the condition of the Greek *textus receptus* is as disgraceful to the scholarship of this age, as the state of the English version is to the biblical science of the times ;" and in the vast number of shocking translations we have summoned from that, in its gross absurdities and glaring contradictions, the four clergymen have not been able to find a single place, on which to make a defence." "We can refer only to a few of the many *spurious* matters in our version. For instance, the entire nine verses at the close of the 16th chapter of Mark ; the Gethsemane scene in Luke 22 : 43, 44 ; John, 5 : 4 ; the disturbance of the pool by an angel, from 53d verse of the 7th chapter of John to the 11th verse of the 8th chapter ; the scene of the woman taken in adultery, Luke 9 : 54, 55, 56 ; and Luke 23 : 24, are pronounced *spurious passages* that have not the least authority in the world to stand upon." "In Matt. 5 : 22, 'without a cause' is *spurious*." "The 4th verse of the same chapter has a large amount of matter in it that is *spurious*." "In Matt. 6 : 13, the doxology is *spurious*." "Matt. 16 : 2, 3 ; 17 : 21 ; 18 : 11 ; are all *spurious*." "The clauses about being 'baptized with the baptism,' &c., in Matt. 18 : 22, 23, are *spurious*." "In Matt. 23 : 35, a probable false text and false rendering." "Nor did the Holy Spirit write the statement as it is in the received Greek text, and in our common version" of Heb. 9 : 3, 4.

As such views of the received Greek text, which the Bible Union had adopted as the standard of revision, prevailed, the persons who entertained them came very naturally to the conclusion that the original needed as much revision as the translation. And there was, among the "General Rules for the Direction of Translators and Revisers," the following :

"Translations and revisions of the New Testament shall be made from the received Greek text, critically edited, with known errors corrected."

Which, though it was not originally intended to authorize any altera-

tions to be thereafter made in the received text, by the revisers of the Union, but only to describe that text, as *having been already* "critically edited, with known errors corrected," was nevertheless so interpreted by the Secretary and certain revisers of the Union, as to require revisers of the English version to revise also the Greek text. But how to determine the "*known errors*," there seems not to have been, previous to October, 1856, any general or satisfactory understanding. For in 1854, Rev. John Lillie, D.D., wrote, in the Introduction to his revision of the last six books of the New Testament, as follows :

"In what way shall we safely distinguish, in the crowd of questionable readings, what may fairly be regarded as the 'known errors,' of which our plan requires the correction? The present writer could think of no test so simple and satisfactory, as the *general consent of the critical editors*—however differing in their principles of recension—for the last hundred years. While this rule would no more than any other secure a perfect text, or even all the preferable readings, its operation, so far as it went, seemed likely to be attended with the least perplexity or doubt."

Rev. J. W. Morton, in the Introduction to his revision of John, stereotyped in 1855, says :

"Bagster and Sons' octavo edition of 1851, with known errors corrected, is the standard Greek text." "As it is the desire of the A. B. Union, that known errors in the text, that is made the basis of their operations, should be corrected, I have conceived it to be my duty carefully to compare the results of the labors of the various critics, who have produced new and corrected editions of the Greek." "The reviser is left to judge, from the best light he can obtain, what are *known errors*. This discretionary power has occasioned no small difficulty in the prosecution of this work. I suppose a *known error* may be defined to be any reading which the reviser may feel perfectly satisfied, from the evidences before him, is not in accordance with the autograph of the first penman. But here a difficult question presents itself. How shall the reviser make up his mind, in relation to a proposed reading? There are several ways in which this *might* be done : 1. By examining for himself all the original sources of evidence. This, in the present instance, no reasonable person could expect. \* \* \* 2. By adopting those emendations, in which all the learned editors agree, and rejecting all others. This plan is certainly very simple, and convenient, and its adoption would relieve one of a great load of responsibility ; but I have not seen my way quite clear to adopt it, for the following reasons : (1.) Because, if *unanimity* be the object sought after, it is by no means attained in this way ; since, not only Mill but Stephens, and in most cases, Erasmus, Beza, and the editors of the Elzevir and Complutensian editions, are disregarded in the application of this rule ; for these all substantially agree, except in the Apocalypse, of which the Complutensian and earlier Erasmusian copies are known to differ. Now, here is quite an array of learned names substantially sustaining the readings of the *textus receptus*. The readings of that copy are also sustained by a limited number of inferior manuscripts. Who, then, shall say that any *definite* number of names shall suffice to set their authority aside? Certainly, absolute unanimity cannot be claimed in favor of even a single reading differing from the *received text*. (2.) Because, in carrying out this plan *consistently* it would be impossible to make any emendation whatever ; for there is scarcely a reading of the *received text* that is not supported by one or more learned names. \* \* \* If, then, any important use is to be made of the labors of scholars in the department of textual criticism, for the last two hundred years, it seems necessary to adopt some more liberal rule than this. (3.) By adopting these emendations only which are recommended by scholars enjoying superior facilities for arriving at a just conclusion. This is, no doubt, the foundation on which the preceding rule is based. \* \* \* I have, therefore, been governed by the following rules, in determining the state of the text. 1. I have not ventured to entertain a doubt as

to the genuineness of a reading, which may have been impugned by only a single critic ; neither would I, *in any case*, recommend the adoption of a mere conjectural emendation, however plausible. 2. When a majority of the leading editors, *including the more recent ones*, have decided in favor of a reading, I recommend its adoption, unless I can discover some pretty strong internal evidence against it. 3. When *a respectable number of the more recent editors*, especially of those who are known to favor the Alexandrine Recension, agree in adopting a reading, I have endeavored to examine the evidence, both external and internal, for and against it, and have decided accordingly."

Thus Messrs. Lillie and Morton have undertaken to revise the Greek text, but not agreeing in their principles of recension, they of course arrive at different results ; each one making a text, which the other would not use ; and both together producing parts of a revised version, which no amount of skill or scholarship can possibly harmonize. They agree that there are, in the received text, "*known errors*," which they are required to correct. They agree also that the recognition of such "*known errors*" is attended with "no small difficulty." For Dr. Lillie acknowledges that the most simple and satisfactory test that he could think of, "would no more than any other secure a perfect text, or even all the preferable readings." And Mr. Morton, considering that "the reviser is left to judge from the best light he can obtain," what are "*known errors*," confesses that "this discretionary power has occasioned no small difficulty in the prosecution of this work ;" and that how a reviser shall "make up his mind, as to a proposed reading," is "a difficult question." But as to the test of "*known errors*," these revisers do not agree. Mr. Morton follows *the judgment "of a respectable number of the more recent editors ;"* "adopting those emendations only which are recommended by scholars enjoying superior facilities for arriving at a just conclusion." Dr. Lillie takes *the general consent of the critical editors for the last hundred years*. And at the last meeting of the Bible Union, the test proposed by Dr. Lillie was sanctioned and established as the rule of that Institution.

Now the present position of the Bible Union, and its revisers, in relation to the Greek text, if persisted in, must destroy all ground of confidence in the revision work of that Institution. For, to say nothing of the original design, as having been abandoned, the principle upon which the new Greek text is to be formed, *is radically wrong and egregiously defective*. If it were right, why was it never discovered and adopted before ? Why did not Sholz, or Lachman, or Tichendorf, or Tregelles, take "the general consent of the critical editors for the last hundred years," as "the test of known errors ?" For the obvious reason, admitted by Dr. Lillie, that such a test "would no more than any other secure a perfect text, or even all the preferable readings." Every competent scholar knows that *the general consent* of any given number of critical editors, whose principles of recension so widely differ, is no certain criterion of the genuineness or spuriousness of any questionable reading. And who does not see that a test for the detection of "*known errors*" in the received Greek text, which excludes from all consideration the learning bestowed upon that text in the seventeenth century by such men as Walton, Castell, Clarke, Thorndike, Pococke and

Greaves—men who rose to the zenith of the world's literature, and culminated in the noonday effulgence of classic and oriental lore—a test which blots into oblivion that monument of the immortal Mill, "which," says Butler, "formed a new era in biblical criticism;" together with the justly celebrated work of the pious Bengel, and all the critical labors of the world-renowned scholar of Amsterdam, whose collation Michaelis, though the avowed enemy of Wetstein, pronounces "of all editions of the Greek Testament, the most important and the most necessary to those who are engaged in sacred criticism;" and which the celebrated translator of Michaelis denominates the "invaluable book"—who does not know that such a test, as a principle of recension, can never command the confidence or respect of illiterate men of sense, much less of critical scholars? and that the version which rests upon such a recension must be discarded as incongruous patch-work?

In this I pass no judgment upon the "received text." I only say that for reasons which seemed sufficient at the time, the text as critically edited and published by Bagster and Sons in 1851, was originally selected to be used by revisers of the Bible Union, without alteration by them, as the standard of a revised version; that, if that text came to be regarded, as the Revision Association pronounces it, adulterated with "the grossest corruption," and consequently unfit to be used, without alteration, the only safe course was to substitute some other edition; such as Sholz's, Lachmann's, or Tichendorf's, or else to employ some competent scholar or scholars to make a new, independent collation from *original sources*; and finally, that, by adopting such an erroneous and defective test for the admission and rejection of various readings, and assigning this most difficult and dangerous work of biblical incorporation and evisceration to men unskilled, and, to a great extent, unread, in the archeology of sacred literature, the American Bible Union has really unsettled the only possible foundation of a revised version of the Holy Scriptures, in the English or any other language. For no version can stand upon a text which has been mutilated and amended by the revisers of the Bible Union, on the hitherto unheard-of principle of recension recently adopted by that Institution.

*The scholarship employed by the Bible Union has been unconscionably exaggerated.*

As to the number of revisers employed by the Union, Dr. Maclay says he had understood from the Secretary, that "about forty were actually engaged in translating the New Testament." The officers, in their reply, testify that,

"The Secretary's statement was, that more than *twenty* responsible persons had been directly engaged by the American Bible Union, in the revision of the English Scriptures, and that, with those whom they engaged on our suggestion, the number was between thirty and forty. Statements to this import have been frequently made by him, both in print and in letters." "Stronger announcements than these have never been made by the Secretary, or any other officer of the Union, so far as known to us, and the facts fully warrant these."

And the Committee of Investigation\* declare that,

"Upon a careful examination, the Committee cannot find that the statement was ever made *officially*, that 'about forty' scholars were actually engaged in the work of revising the New Testament."

As this is one of the points which the Committee of Investigation distinguish as having been subjected to a "careful examination," the erroneous result at which they arrived in this case, will show how little reliance can be safely placed upon the sum total of their findings.

In the Bible Union *Reporter* for January, 1854, is an *official* paper, purporting to be an Address of the Board, signed by the President and Secretary of the American Bible Union, in which it is said with *exclusive reference* to "*the revision of the English Scriptures*," that,

"The number of scholars actually engaged in the service of the Union does not vary far from forty." "In none of the above numbers do we embrace those scholars (of whom there are many), that render collateral aid."

In the Annual Report of the New York Bible Union, for 1854, as furnished in the *Corresponding Secretary's own hand-writing*, over his *official* signature, and published in the New York *Chronicle*, it is said with reference to the Bible Union :

"The number of revisers and translators employed is *nearly fifty*, holding their ecclesiastical connections in at least eight different denominations."

In an *official* document of the Bible Revision Association, of which Dr. Lynd was President at the time of its publication, some time previous to his writing the Report for the Committee of Investigation, it is said of the Bible Union :

"It has called to the work of revising the Holy Scriptures *forty of the best Hebrew and Greek scholars that could be found in Europe and America*. If there are any better scholars than those employed by the Bible Union, no amount of honest and assiduous effort on the part of that Association has enabled it to hear of them. Ten different sects have contributed the *forty* scholars to the great work of revising the Holy Scriptures. Not one of these *forty* was engaged on account of his special sectarianism, but solely on account of his well-ascertained position in acquirements and ability, and for fidelity to the Holy Spirit in faithfully transferring the ideas uttered by inspiration in Hebrew and Greek, from those languages into the English tongue." "In addition to the high scholarship we have named as engaged in promoting the objects of the Bible Union, there are *over three hundred* critics, in England and America, *engaged by the Union*, for the purpose of guaranteeing the fidelity of the translators." "Each book revised has not only to pass the inspection of all the scholars engaged on the other books, but has to be examined by each of the critics, before it goes to press."

The above statements were all "made officially," and published in documents, of which no Committee of Investigation, qualified for the

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\* Messrs. S. W. Lynd, D. P. Henderson, W. B. Maxson, R. Powell, E. James, T. R. Potter, A. Pierce, A. Parker, T. Swain, and J. Taylor.

task assigned to them, and accepted by them, and honorably acquitted of their responsibility by a faithful discharge of their duties, could be by any means ignorant. And how men, having any proper regard for truth, could, in the face of these documents, profess to have made "a careful examination," and upon that give the public to understand that the statement that, "about forty scholars were actually engaged in the work of revising the New Testament," was never "made *officially*," is more than I can understand. It is what I did not expect from such men as Lynd, Pierce, Powell, James and Swaim, however *interested* and *ex parte* the Committee might be, on which they were acting.

Again, the Committee of Investigation cite the following statement, made by Mr. Wyckoff in 1854:

"Written contracts have been made with more than twenty scholars, and many of these, in compliance with the stipulations, have made engagements with others to work with them, so that the number of scholars actually engaged in the service of the Union does not vary far from forty."

Then the Committee further aver that,

"This statement corresponds with the fact of appointments."

Let it be observed, that in this statement Mr. Wyckoff alleges nothing more nor less than that "the number of scholars actually engaged in the service of the Union [as independent revisers] does not vary far from forty;" for he immediately adds, that, "In none of the above numbers do we embrace those scholars (of whom there are many), that render collateral aid." Whether "this statement corresponds with the fact of appointments," as it is authoritatively asserted by the Committee of Investigation, the public will be most accurately informed by a certified list of those appointments.

For reasons which seemed good to the original managers of the Bible Union, it was understood, that during the progress of the work of revision, the names of all the revisers without distinction, should be kept secret. But recently this understanding has been violated. The names of Forsyth, Boys, Lillie, Conant, Morton, and Schaff, have been paraded upon the pages of official documents, *as examples* of all the revisers employed by the Union. After all this, it is right for me to give the entire list, and it is right that the public should have it, that they may know for themselves just how many are engaged in the work; whether they are all equal to the samples shown; whether the Bible Union is fairly entitled to the credit of employing "forty of the best Hebrew and Greek scholars that could be found in Europe and America," with "over three hundred critics" in addition. To avoid all disputes and doubts as to the correctness of this list, I shall give it in the exact language of an officer of the Bible Union, who made it out complete for Dr. Maclay, about the 1st of March, 1856, as follows:

# **REVISERS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.**

WITH THE  
 DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENT, COMPENSATION, &c.,  
 FROM THE RECORDS.

By C. A. Buckbee, Assistant Treasurer.

\* REV. WM. NORTON, October 1st, 1851. To superintend the revision in England. Under his superintendence the New Testament has been revised, the MSS. transmitted, and is now at the Rooms; and all English revisers paid in full—\$4,546 96.

(†) REV. WM. NORTON, and REV. WM. H. MARCH D.D., President Stepney College, England, January 7th, 1852, Matthew and Mark, conjointly. *Nothing done* under this arrangement.

1. REV. WM. PEECHY, A.M. Mch. 3d. Matthew, Mark, Philippians, James, 1st & 2d Peter, 1st, 2d, & 3rd John, for \$375, and expenses. Feb'y. 2d, 1853, time extended, and compensation increased, \$181.50. All done, in MSS. at the Rooms. Paid in full, by W. Norton.

2. REV. JOS. ANGUS, M.A., M.R.A.S., President Stepney College, England, 1852. Luke, Romans, John, Philemon, Jude, for \$375 (and expenses, April 7, '52). Feb. 2d, 1853, \$181.50 added, and time extended. All done. MSS. at the Rooms. Paid in full, by Wm. Norton.

3. REV. T. J. GRAY, D.D., Ph. D., Classical Instructor, Stepney Coll., March 3, '52. Acts, 1st & 2d Thessalonians, Galatians, 1st & 2d Timothy, Hebrews, for \$375, and expenses, April 7, 1853. Feb. 2d, \$181.50 added, and time extended. All done. MSS. at Rooms. Paid for by Wm. Norton.

4. REV. T. BOYS, REV. A. S. THELWALL, May 4th, 1853, Mark for £27.10 each. April 4th, 1855, John done for £36.10. MSS. at the Rooms. Luke agreed for on the same terms, with Thelwall.

5. REV. FRANCIS CLOWES, M.A., late Classical Instructor in Bradford College, March 3d, 1852, 1st & 2d Corinthians, Ephesians, Colossians, Titus, Revelations, for \$375, and expenses, April 7, 1853. Feb. 2d, \$181.50 added, and time extended. All done, and paid for, by Wm. Norton. MSS. at Rooms.

(†) PROF. F. W. GORCH, England, April 7th, 1852; to assist the English revisers in any desirable way consistent with the terms of agreement with them, at an expense not to exceed £75. *Nothing done.*

(§) REV. MR. PATTERSON, D.D., Glasgow, per Dr. Maclay, Dec. 6, 1854; critical suggestions on the New Testament, for \$101.84.

(†) REV. J. L. DAGG, D.D., President Mercer University, Ga., Feb. 2d, Hebrews. The work was commenced, but discontinued for want of health. No charge.

(†) PROF. J. M. CRAWFORD, Penfield, Ga., Feb. 2d. Dr. Dagg requested to obtain the assistance of Prof. C. *Nothing done.*

6. REV. PROF. N. N. WHITING, Feb. 2d, 1852, Ephesians. Done hurriedly. MSS. at the Rooms. \$20. April 6th, 1854. To verify authorities cited by revisers, correct errors, give his own views on proposed changes, read proofs, and aid the revisers in every needed way, for \$2 per day, four days per week, \$711.98. Feb. 7, 1855, Ephesians, as more thoroughly done by Prof. Whiting, is ordered to be put to press, under direction of the officers. It is stereotyped in 8vo plates. Feb. 7, 1855, Hebrews. All MSS. revisions of Hebrews committed to Prof. Whiting to prepare for the press.

(†) REV. JOHN LILLIE, D.D., REV. JAMES LILLIE, M.D., D.D., REV. MR. MCCLINTOCK, D.D., President, Feb. 7th, 1852. Messrs. Lillie requested to associate with them Dr. McClintock in revising 1st, 2d, & 3d John and Revelation. *Nothing done* under this arrangement.

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\* Agent. † Appointed as revisers or assistants, and declined. § Examiner. §§ Comparer. §§§ Hebrew editor.



(†) REV. JOHN LILLIE, D.D., REV. JAMES LILLIE, M.D., D.D., March 3d, 1st & 2d Timothy, James, Titus, 1st & 2d Peter, Philemon, 1st, 2d, & 3d John, Hebrews, Jude, Revelation, for \$1000 each. Nothing done conjointly by Messrs. Lillie. But each worked separately, as follows :

7. REV. JAMES LILLIE, M.D., D.D., March 3d, 1st & 2d Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1st Peter. June 1st, 1853, \$1000 for work done to May 1st, 1853, and \$200 for May and June, 1853. July 6th, \$100 per month for his exclusive labors on the parts assigned. June 7th, 1854, \$250 allowed for half the time during five months spent by him in completing his part of the work ; \$1,650. His work is in MSS. at the Rooms.

8. REV. JOHN LILLIE, D.D., New York, March 3d, 1852, 2d Peter, Jude, 1st, 2d & 3d John, and Revelation, for \$1000 the job. Sept. 29th, 1st & 2d Thessalonians, transferred from Prof. Duncan. June 2d, 1852, 2d Peter and Jude done and ready for examination by other revisers. June 20, 1852, 150 copies of 2d Peter and Jude to be printed with the Greek text, old version and revision, with authorities on the same page. July 30, 1st, 2d, & 3d John to be printed with 2d Peter and Jude. Sept. 29, 1852, one copy of Lillie's revision to be furnished to each reviser of the Board. 1st & 2d Thessalonians transferred from Prof. Duncan, of New Orleans. Nov. 1st, 1852, engaged for \$1,600 per annum to May 1st, 1853, from the time he gave up his church for the Union. To give any assistance needed in examining revisions, reading proofs, &c. Feb. 2d, 1853, engaged from May 1st, 1853, to May 1st, 1854, for a salary of \$1,800. March 2, 1853, a sufficient number of John Lillie's revision ordered printed, 1st, For scholars to examine and criticise. 2d, For friends, for a reasonable price. 3d, To be used in promoting the interest of the Union. March 1st, 1854, re-engaged to May 1st, 1855, for a salary of \$2000 from May 1st. June 7, allowed to remit his labors three months, to visit England. June 20th, '55, 1st Peter ; the MSS. of James Lillie referred to John Lillie ; requested to revise the book.

9. *Faculty of Madison University*, Hamilton, N. Y. REV. GEO. W. EATON, D.D., REV. PROF. E. S. GALLUP, A.M., REV. S. W. TAYLOR, LL.D., President. May 5th, 1852, Philipians and Colossians. Work in hands. No information respecting its present condition.

10. *Faculty of Shurtliff College*, Upper Alton, Ill. Prof. E. ADKINS, May 5th, '52, Romans. June 20th, 1855 ; If Prof. Adkins can give his entire time, he shall receive not less than from his Professorship. Also, if he can arrange to complete Romans at the Rooms, the Board agree to pay the additional expense to which he shall thereby be subjected. Dec. 15th, Prof. A. commenced work at the Bible Rooms. Feb. 6th, 1856, \$200 ordered for work previous to Dec. 15th, 1855. Salary fixed at \$1,200 per annum. Now at the Rooms.

11. *Faculty of the University of the State of Missouri*, REV. JAMES SHANNON, LL.D., President. Feb. 7th, 1852, Luke. Nothing definitely known. It is believed that nothing is done.

12. *Faculty of Bethany College*, Virginia. Eld. ALEX. CAMPBELL, President ; Prof. U. K. Pendleton, Prof. Ross. Feb. 7th, 1852, Acts. March 7th, 1855 ; completed in part. Ordered to be published with John, under the direction and approval of the Version Committee, when ready for printing. April 4th, compensation to A. Campbell, \$1000. Sept. 5th, ordered to be published immediately, Drs. Baker and Shepard to read proofs, &c.

13. *Faculty of the Western Theological Inst.*, Covington, Ky. REV. S. W. LYND, D.D., President. Rev. Prof. Asa Drury. May 5th, 1852, Galatians. The work being completed, was requested from Dr. Lynd. The MSS. is at the Rooms. Not to be published without his consent.

(†) *Faculty of Louisiana University*, at New Orleans. Prof. W. C. DUNCAN, A.M. May 5th, 1852, 1st & 2d Thessalonians. Nothing. Sept. 29th, 1st & 2d Corinthians. The work was commenced. Prof. D.'s health being feeble, the work is suspended, at least, if not given up entirely.

(§§) REV. HOSEA HOWARD, returned Missionary from Burmah. May 5th, 1852. To make a critical comparison between Judson's Burman version and the common English version, note the differences, and translate literally the Burman words and phrases, where the meaning varies from that of the common English version in the New Testament. June 20th, 1855, \$100 for the job, as agreed for by Committee

on Versions. Confirmed by the Board. The work is done; i.e., the New Testament entire, and paid for in full.

14. *Faculty of De Rygter Institute.* Rev. J. W. MORTON. July 7th, 1852, Matthew. Terms to be arranged in personal conversation. Nothing done. Sept. 29th, Luke for \$500 the job. Nothing done on Luke. But April 6th, 1854, *Resolved*, to add \$250 to the original contract with Prof. M., when he shall have delivered his MSS. revision of John to the Version Committee satisfactorily done. July 5th, revision of John by Prof. M. to be published. July 26th, Prof. Morton continued as a reviser at \$1000 per annum. 1st & 2d Corinthians assigned to him. John is stereotyped, and Prof. M. is on Corinthians at the Rooms.

(†) Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL.D., New York. Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL, LL.D., Sept. 29th, 1852. Matthew and Mark conjointly. Nothing done by either under this appointment. Dr. Campbell declined for want of time.

15. Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL.D., Nov. 3d, 1852, Matthew, \$1000 the job. May, 1854, the Committee on Versions authorized to arrange with O. B. Judd for \$1,500 per annum (not more), to devote his time exclusively to the business of revision and the passing of parts through the press as they shall severally be prepared. July 26th, 1854, *Resolved*, to authorize the publication of Matthew as soon as it is prepared for the press. Two chapters published. First three chapters stereotyped.

16. Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D., President of Mercersburg University, Pa. Feb. 2, 1853, Romans, for \$400. Done. MSS. at the Rooms. Paid.

(†) Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D.D., Prof. of Greek in Rochester University, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1853, Romans for \$800. Nothing done. Dec. 7th, declined.

17. EDWARD MATURIN, Esq., Nov. 2d, 1853. Dec. 7th, Mark, for \$1,000 per ann. Matthew; by mutual consent, Mr. Maturin spent six months on Matthew, with the understanding that the reviser of Matthew should give similar aid on Mark. He was paid while laboring on Matthew, \$500. Mark has been revised once. The notes are now being arranged for the English reader. Completed to 9th chapter. Paid on Mark, \$1,111,15.

18. Rev. WM. F. STRICKLAND, D.D., Cincinnati, O., Author of History of American Bible Society. Nov. 1st, 1854, Colossians. Feb. 7th, 1855, done, and ordered to be paid \$200. Sept. 5th, requested to complete Colossians at the Rooms, for \$1,500 per annum and travelling expenses to and from New York. Commenced services under contract. Now at the Rooms.

19. Rev. S. E. SHEPARD, New York. Nov. 1st, 1854, Philippians, for \$3 per day. Nov. 7th, 1855, \$1,400 per annum from Nov. 1st, 1855. To superintend the publication of Acts in connection with Dr. Baker. Dr. Shepard is at the Rooms.

20. Rev. JOHN FORSYTH, D.D., President of the Newburgh Theolog. Inst., N. Y. May 7th, 1855, Ephesians, \$300 for the job. Done. MSS. at the Rooms.

21. Rev. JOSEPH MUENSCHER, D.D., Jubilee College. Sept. 26th, 1855, Luke, for \$1,400 per annum. Now at the Rooms. Commenced Jan. 1st, 1856.

22. Rev. T. J. CONANT, D.D., Prof. of Heb., &c., at Rochester University. July 18th, 1853. To translate Old Testament, accompanied with explanatory notes; reserving two hours per day. To be printed with full philological and explanatory notes, for examination by other scholars. Their criticisms to be carefully examined before preparing final copy. Salary \$2,000 per annum. If the two hours are relinquished, by consent of the Board, the salary thus relinquished shall be added to Dr. C. by the Union. After Psalms, the Prophets, and Job, are critically completed, if the Board desire it, a more hasty revision of the rest of the Old Testament will be given, before proceeding to a more thorough correction of the principal errors of the common version. To publish with or without notes, according to demand. The Board agrees to give widest possible circulation to each part, and to pay two per cent. for the revision with notes. Compact can be annulled by one year's previous notice. In any case, the work to be completed in twelve years, i.e., by July, 1865. \$1,300 advanced.

(§§§) February 1st, 1854, Dr. Conant authorized to employ the distinguished Hebraist of Germany, Prof. RÖDIGER, of whom he writes, to prepare for the Am. Bible Union a corrected text of Job, on as reasonable terms as possible. June 7. A correct text of Psalms authorized, by Dr. Rödiger, through Prof. Conant, for \$400. Not over. First issue of Job to contain Hebrew, common version and re-

vision, with notes, arranged as Dr. Conant may prefer. The revised version to be arranged in paragraphs and notes for the English reader. Of the amount advanced to Dr. Conant, there remains still to be paid (\$33.33 per month), \$167.59.

The above was taken from the records of the Board of the Bible Union, by the acting Secretary, Rev. C. A. Buckbee, for the President, Rev. A. Maclay, D.D., about the first of March, 1856, as a complete list of the revisers of the Bible Union, together with those employed to render "collateral aid." Except the numeral figures, and the indices, which I have placed in the margin to facilitate examinations, the list is given exactly as I have it, in the handwriting of the Secretary. In some cases, the appointment is made formally to embrace the Faculty of a University or College. But in no such case, so far as I know, has there been more than one actually at work, independently or conjointly, in the same Institution, as revisers of the Bible Union. And Mr. Wyckoff, in giving the number of those "actually engaged in the service of the Union," as revisers, which he says "does not vary far from forty," states distinctly, that, in this number he "does not embrace those (of whom there are many), that furnish *collateral aid*."

Some of the *official* statements which have been made concerning the number of scholars employed by the Bible Union to revise the translation of the Scriptures, have already been given. One was *officially* made and published by the Revision Association, of which Dr. Lynd is President, declaring that the Bible Union has employed in this work, "*forty of the best Hebrew and Greek scholars that could be found in Europe and America*, with "*over three hundred critics* in England and America," to guarantee the fidelity of the translators, "each book revised having not only to pass the inspection of the scholars engaged on the other books, but to be examined by each of the [over 300] critics, before it goes to press."

A complete list of the revisers and their collateral aids, as certified by the Secretary from the Records of the Board, has also been given. To these I will now add the following imposing declaration of Messrs. Lynd, Pierce, Powell, Swaim, and others, members of the Committee of Investigation, who say :

"In this *minute and protracted investigation*, we find that there is *no discrepancy whatever* between the official statements concerning the number of revisers, and the facts."

Nothing remains, but a simple comparison of this alleged *finding* of the Committee, with the foregoing "official statements," and certified "facts," to impress every impartial, candid reader, with a painful sense of human depravity, and to satisfy him that no reliance whatever can be safely placed upon the most solemn declarations of that Committee, in the matter of its investigation into the affairs of the Bible Union. It gives me no pleasure to arrive at this conclusion ; but when such grave misstatements are made by men of reputation, under circumstances so well calculated to mislead a confiding public, the duty of exposing such misstatements in the light of truth, is rendered only the more imperative by the imposing prestige of their personal influence and official station.

As to the competency of the men employed by the Bible Union, as revisers, Dr. Maclay says: "Some of them unquestionably lacked the essential qualifications of a translator." But the Committee of Investigation "unanimously agreed that the charge of incompetency was not sustained." And the Revision Association, of which Dr. Lynd, the chairman of the Committee of Investigation, is President, ranks them all alike, as "*the best Hebrew and Greek scholars that could be found in Europe and America.*" Having given the entire list of these revisers, I would leave the public to judge of their qualifications, without any further evidence on the subject, had I not been publicly charged, by the officers of the Bible Union, with unreasonable opposition to the re-appointment of Eld. S. E. Shepard. Under these circumstances, it becomes my duty to add some more particular testimony on this point.

I have no personal controversy with Mr. Shepard. In my letter to the *New York Times*, I stated briefly the ground of my opposition to his reappointment, as a reviser, upon which he publishes a pamphlet of fifteen pages, styling himself, "Dr. Shepard," and complaining of me for calling him "Elder," instead of "Doctor," thus:

"He knew that I was not an 'Elder,' and that I disclaimed the title;" "as he wished to disparage my scholarship, and the term 'Elder' has no connection with scholarship, he chose that title in preference to that by which I am designated by my acquaintances generally."

I did know that Mr. Shepard was commonly called "Doctor" on account of his profession and practice of homœopathy; and, although I had understood that no such degree was ever conferred upon him by any legitimate authority, I should probably have called him "Dr. Shepard," had I been speaking of him in any other connection. But I thought the application of that title to him, as a *reviser*, would convey the erroneous impression, that he was either a Doctor of Divinity or a Doctor of Laws, which I wished to avoid, as unjust to him, and to every body else. I did not know that he "was not an 'Elder,'" or that he "disclaimed the title." I am sure it is the title commonly applied to ministers of the Campbellite connection; and in the *Bible Union Reporter, Quarterly*, published February, 1856, some months before my letter appeared, and in the same periodical for February, 1857, months after his complaints, his name is printed in the *official* catalogue of Life Directors of the Bible Union, "Eld. S. E. Shepard." So that his complaint against me on this point, is not only frivolous, but groundless. I will only add, in relation to the contents of Mr. Shepard's pamphlet, that whatever *interested* persons may affirm to the contrary, I never expressed nor entertained an opinion that he was qualified to translate independently any portion of the Holy Scriptures; nor did I ever recommend his employment, as a reviser of the Bible Union. He was first set to work on *Philippians*, by the Secretary, without any authority from the Board or the Committee on Versions; and he was afterwards appointed, and re-appointed, through the influence of the same officer; with a view, as I have good reason to believe, of obtaining more money from the people of his ecclesiastical connection. But if I had favored his original

employment, I could not have voted for his re-appointment ; for then I was more than ever before convinced of his incompetency ; and the grounds of that conviction, I will now state.

For more than a year, Mr. Shepard had been conducting a periodical, called "*The Reviser*," edited in the Rooms of the Bible Union, and issued as if under the wing of that Institution. This alone contained evidence enough to satisfy me of his incompetency to translate the Scriptures. And I think a few specimen extracts from that work will satisfy every candid reader of the same thing. The following shows his ability as a writer :

"What language the Infinite employed when he commanded Nonentity to bring forth, and a world was born—when the infant world slept in the darkness of ancient Night, and nought was heard by seraphs' ears but the breath of the Eternal, as it passed over the slumbering mass, separated land from water, and invested both with seeds of all inferior things—what speech he used, when, by the power of his almighty fiat, he caused eternal darkness itself to scintillate, until blending sparks of virgin light produced the early twilight of the first-born day—or what were the signs of thought by which he vocalized the grand purpose of man's creation to his co-operatives, we know not."—p. 5.

"The angel herald neared the summit of the mountain to proclaim the approaching Divinity, until in the midst of the dense electric cloud, now dark as the very blackness of darkness itself, now blazing to the heavens, he sounded the *fortissimo* for the concert of the elements."—p. 45.

These are fair specimens of Mr. Shepard's most elaborate style of thought and expression ; and they show to any person of correct taste, that, however many other qualifications he might have, his customary use or abuse of the English language would disqualify him to make a chaste translation of the Sacred Writings. He whose most successful attempts at eloquence carry him a step beyond the sublime, is not competent to clothe anew the thoughts of inspired penmen.

The following are specimens of the outlandish words and phrases with which Mr. Shepard's writings abound :

"The use of 'unto,' in such instances, instead of 'to,' is to me *objectional*." " 'Ye,' instead of 'you,' is also *objectional*."—p. 42. "In the *succeedent* context."—p. 45.

"Being determined on *resurrecting* these sages."—p. 55. —"these *obliviated* translators." —"these *paragonic* scholars."—p. 56.

"There was not in the use of this verb any distinction of *masculinity* or *femininity*."—p. 218. —"*demonical*" —"*demonalities*."—p. 301. With many more words and phrases equally barbarous.

"I have no special reason to complain of Mr. Judd's treatment of me, which might not be *plead* by others."—Rev. Ex., p. 12.

Such a free use of words, not authorized by standard writers, betrays either an ignorance or an independence of the laws of language, which, in my judgment, disqualifies the person so using them, to translate the word of God. The following are some of Mr. Shepard's most learned criticisms :

He has twice rendered πιστευε, a verb in the present tense, John 3: 12, by "did believe," pp. 300, 303.

Again, he says : "*en* (εν) governing plurals, is often, *if not always*, better rendered 'among.'"—p. 304.

According to this rule, Rom. 2 : 15 would be "better rendered" thus : "Which show the work of the law written *among* their hearts ;" and numerous other improvements like this would be made in the common version.

Again, he says : "The kingdom of heaven is compared to a little leaven which a woman hid in a *sata* (σατα) bushel of meal ;" p. 258 ; which displays the same knowledge of Greek, as a foreigner would exhibit of English by telling us something about a *geese*.

No one who is capable of making such unscholarlike mistakes as these is competent to handle the inspired text for any purpose whatever.

The following extracts furnish an index to some of Mr. Shepard's peculiar views of the Christian church, and the kingdom of Christ :

"Democracy in religion is treason against God. It is the sepulchre of rottenness from which have arisen all the poisonous exhalations which have contributed to the universal epidemic which now prevails through all Christendom." "*A democratic church is an anti-Christian association.*" "The Scotch Baptists have given us a fine demonstration of a democratic religion. They have persisted in their course for many years, with all the firmness characteristic of their everlasting 'highlands,' without approximating the apostolic order. But what have they done for the conversion of the world—nay, for the conversion of their own nation! They have organized themselves and met—they have met and wrangled ; and wrangled and divided ; and subdivided, till they have little or no influence where they meet. They hold that a church can organize itself, ordain its own officers, and govern itself." "The notion of a democratic religion and the *independence of churches*, has led to electioneering, strifes, voting, disorganizing and scandal to the Christian cause. Members of the same church have separated into two distinct and hostile churches. Members have been expelled from one church, and received into another 'of the same faith,' without making any satisfaction for their offences. If the laws of Christ relative to the discipline of members of churches, had been regarded, such instances of folly and shame could never have occurred. According to the laws of his kingdom the apostles were subordinate to him—the evangelists to the apostles—the elders and ministers to the evangelists—and the congregations to the elders and ministers. If the members could not agree, they could refer their matter to their elders and ministers ; if they did them injustice, they could accuse them, on two or three witnesses, before the evangelists ; and if the accusation was sustained, the evangelists should rebuke them before all, that others might fear."—pp. 263, 264. "There is not a democrat among all the heavenly messengers ; there was not a democrat in the kingdom of heaven."—p. 262.

The following, published in the *New York Times*, October 18th, 1856, touching the "aristocracy," and other castes of the kingdom of heaven, bears on the same point :

**"Religious Notice.**—Dr. S. E. SHEPARD will commence a series of Four Discourses To-Morrow (Sunday) MORNING, in the Disciples Meeting House, in 17th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, on the following subjects, viz. :

1. THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN—Viewed Prophetically and Historically. 2. THE CONSTITUTION AND OFFICIALS—THE KING, THE ARISTOCRACY, AND SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS. 3. THE TERRITORY AND CITIZENS. 4. ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND DESTINY."

No man who, with views so peculiar to himself, cherishes such violent

prejudices against any sect of orthodox Christians, as Mr. Shepard here lets loose against the Scotch Baptists; and who, while occupying a room in the meeting-house of an independent Baptist church, could, in that very room, write so contemptuously against "the independence of churches;" a doctrine most devoutly believed and preached by the pastor of the same church, can be imbued with that beautiful clarity of the Bible, and that primitive brotherly love, which are so essential to a faithful translator of the Holy Oracles.

The following extracts show with what unblushing temerity Mr. Shepard stigmatizes, as "false," the most venerable tenets of the Christian faith, and lays down as indubitably true the most startling dogmas of modern innovation:

"That article in the Catholic Church, which affirms that Jesus was 'begotten of the Holy Ghost,' is as false as it is true that he is 'the only-begotten of the Father.'"—p. 90. "If the Holy Spirit had generated Jesus he could not be called a son of God, but must be called a son of the Holy Spirit. But as we have elsewhere shown, *a holy spirit means the power of God*; and therefore he was styled the son of God."—p. 282. "Jesus was a prophet 'mighty in deed and word,' and he wrought in the apostolic ministry, through mighty signs and wonders, *by the power of the spirit of God*."—p. 43.

He who thus rashly denies that Jesus was begotten of the Holy Spirit, and by implication asserts that the stupendous miracles which he wrought, were not the immediate effect of his own power, cannot, in my judgment, be safely trusted with the translation of God's word. Again, speaking of the influence of the Holy Spirit on the human heart, he says:

"I have noticed from the early history of the controversy on the question of direct, special and independent influence of the Spirit on the hearts of men, that those persons who contend most strenuously for such an influence, are the most petulant, quarrelsome, slanderous, and bigoted professors in the circle of my acquaintance."—p. 289.

Such an aspersion upon the "direct, special and independent influence of the Spirit on the hearts of men," seems to me but little, if anything, short of downright blasphemy; and indicates a radical unfitness for the work of biblical translation.

But finally, I submit that the following so-called revisions, made by Mr. Shepard, demonstrate, beyond all reasonable question, his utter incompetency to translate the Divine Word:

#### Common Version.

Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. 2 Pet. 1: 5-7.

I think it meet, as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance. 2 Pet. 1: 13.

#### Mr. Shepard's Revision.

Supplying in his faith fortitude; in fortitude knowledge; in knowledge self-control; in self-control patience; in patience piety; in piety brotherly kindness; in brotherly kindness love. —p. 34.

I think it right so long as I am in this tabernacle, to thoroughly excite you in remembrance.—p. 41.

In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. Eph. 2 : 22.

But the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. Matt. 12 : 31.

The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. Matt. 26 : 41.

Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Pet. 1 : 21.

For ye were as sheep going astray ; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls. 1 Pet. 2 : 25.

For your fellowship in the gospel from the first day until now. Phil. 1 : 5.

—if any fellowship of the Spirit. Phil. 2 : 1.

—the fellowship of his sufferings. Phil. 3 : 10.

But to do good, and to communicate forget not. Heb. 13 : 16.

—that the communication of thy faith may become effectual. Philem. 6.

The elders which are among you I exhort, who am also an elder. 1 Pet. 5 : 1.

Where two or three are gathered together in my name. Matt. 18 : 20.

—where the disciples were assembled. John 20 : 19.

If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things? John 3 : 12.

That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of *things* in heaven, and *things* in earth, and *things* under the earth. Phil. 2 : 10.

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high *places*. Eph. 6 : 12.

Ye call me Master, and Lord : and ye say well ; for so I am. John 13 : 13.

Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters. Tit. 2 : 9.

The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David. Matt. 1 : 1.

Is it not the communion of the blood of Christ. 1 Cor. 10 : 16.

The communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all. 2 Cor. 13 : 14.

Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the

In whom you also are jointly erected into a habitation of God in spirit.—p. 106.

But this slanderous speaking of the Spirit is not to be forgiven.—p. 111.

Prompt, indeed, the spirit—but the flesh without strength.—p. 111

Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by a holy spirit —p. 131.

For you were as sheep going astray ; but have now returned to the Shepherd and Superintendent of your souls.—p. 252

For your partnership in the good-news from the first day until the present.—p. 276.

—if any partnership of spirit.—p. 276.

—the partnership of his sufferings.—p. 277.

But of the doing good, and of a partnership be not forgetful.—p. 277.

—that the partnership of thy faith may come to be energetic.—p. 277.

The Elders among you I exhort, who am a co-elder.—p. 279.

Where two or three are synagogued in my name.—p. 286.

—where the disciples were synagogued.—p. 286.

If I said to you the earthly, and you did not believe, how if I say to you the heavenly, will you believe?—p. 300.

That in the name of Jesus every knee should bend of heavenlies, and of earthlies, and of infernals.—p. 302.

Struggled not against blood and flesh, but with the principalities, with the powers, with the worldly forces of the darkness of this age, with the spirituals of the badness in the heavenlies.—p. 304.

You title me The Teacher, and The Lord, and you designate well, for I am.—p. 49.

Exhort bond-men to be obedient to their own masters.—p. 47.

A roll of lineage of Jesus Christ, a son of David.—p. 222.

Is it not a partnership of the blood of the Anointed?—p. 272.

The partnership of the Holy Spirit be with you all.—p. 273.

To me, who am less than the least of all the consecrated, was this very kindness granted—to publish among the



unsearchable riches of Christ; And to make all *men* see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ: To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly *places* might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God. Eph. 3: 8-10.

Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts 3: 19.

Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season. 2 Tim. 4: 2.

Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Phil. 2: 6-8.

And have put on the new man. Col. 3: 10.

For he that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption. Gal. 6: 8.

And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant. Matt. 20: 27.

For the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. 2: 10.

And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ. Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. Eph. 4: 11-13.

And, without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifested in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory. 1 Tim. 3: 16.

nations the incomprehensible wealth of the Anointed; And to enlighten all (as to) what is the partnership of the mystery which has been hidden away from the eternity in God, who created all things through Jesus Christ, that the great variety of God's wisdom might now be made known through the congregation, to the principalities, and the authorities, among the heavnlies.—p. 275.

Repent, therefore, and return, in order to the obliterating of your sins.—p. 248.

Announce the word; be on hand, conveniently (and) inconveniently.—p. 255.

Who, being in God's form, did not esteem the being like God a robbery; yet he divested himself—he assumed a bondman's form—he existed in a similitude of men; and, being found in appearance as a man, he let himself down—was submissive till death—death, indeed, by a cross.—p. 174.

You have put on the young man.—p. 185.

He who sows into the flesh, shall out of the flesh reap corruption.—p. 137.

Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your bondman.—p. 74.

For the Spirit searches all things; yes, the depths of God.—p. 90.

Himself gave indeed the Apostles, and the Prophets, and the Evangelists, and the Shepherds and Teachers, for the adjusting of the consecrated, for a work of ministry, for building the body of the Anointed, until we, the whole, come into the oneness of the faith, and the thorough knowledge of the Son of God—into a full-grown man—into a measure of a statue of the full measure of the Anointed.—p. 267.

And, without controversy, the secret of piety is great; God was manifested in flesh, justified in spirit, beheld by angels, proclaimed among nations, believed on in a world, received up in glory.—p. 137

Of the author of these revisions, Rev. J. W. Morton, the reviser of John, in his letter of August 15, 1856, says: "He possesses, I think, some important qualifications in a higher degree than any other person with whom I am acquainted. I refer of course to his qualifications *as a reviser*. In no one point do I consider him seriously deficient." If this

opinion can be relied on, Mr. Shepard is equal, if not superior to the other revisers of the Bible Union, with whom Mr. Morton is acquainted. And yet it must be evident to every unprejudiced mind, that the man who could, for any purpose whatever, make and publish such caricatures of the original Scriptures, as I have cited from the writings of Mr. Shepard, cannot be one of "the best Hebrew and Greek scholars that could be found in Europe and America," as the revisers of the Bible Union have been *officially* styled by the Revision Association, of which Rev. S. W. Lynd, D. D., is President. One more point will close this chapter. Mr. Wyckoff, in his summary of the Plan of Revision, says it was the practice,

"As each revision is sent in, to subject it to the inspection of the Committee on Versions, and if by them judged worthy, to have copies taken and furnished to all the other revisers."

In his semi-annual Report for 1855, speaking of a reviser, Mr. Wyckoff says :

"When his work is finished the manuscript is submitted to the Board, and referred to the Committee on Versions. This Committee is required to give it a careful examination, and not to recommend its printing unless its merits will justify such an expenditure."

In a Report of the Committee on Versions, adopted by the Board May 12, 1856, it is said :

"The reputation of the Union requires that we should not put in type and circulate, even among scholars, revisions that will not, in point of scholarship, do honor to the Institution."

The Committee of Investigation, in their Report, say :

"The practice of the Committee on Versions, in regard to *printing only such revisions as may be suitable to put into the hands of the Final Board of Revisers*, meets the full approbation of the Committee of Investigation."

From these official statements the conclusion is inevitable, that a revision which has been examined by the Committee on Versions with reference to printing, and disapproved, must have been adjudged as not having sufficient merit to justify the expenditure of printing ; as not worthy to be copied for the examination of other revisers ; as not "suitable to put into the hands of the Final Board of Revisers ;" as not such as would "do honor to the Institution." Now, Mr. Wyckoff, in his Annual Report for 1855, speaking of Mr. Shepard's revision, says :

"The Epistle to the Philippians is ready for examination, to go immediately to the stereotypers, *if approved*."

The Committee on Versions, about the same time, reported to the Board that this revision had been referred to a sub-committee for examination ; but it has never been recommended for printing, because it was not "approved." Here, then, we have the judgment of the Committee

on Versions, that the revision of four chapters, on which Mr. Shepard had done his best, and for which the Bible Union had paid him over \$1,100, is not worth printing, or copying, or putting into the hands of the final examiners; and that, if printed, it would not "do honor to the Institution" for which it was made.

I have now presented all the evidence that I deem necessary to prove the incompetency of Mr. S. E. Shepard to translate the Sacred Writings. It is sufficient, I think, to prove also, that they who pronounced my opposition to Mr. Shepard's reappointment unreasonable, knowing his unfitness for the work, must have had some other object than that defined in the Constitution of the American Bible Union—"To procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures." And how the Committee of Investigation could, "*in view of the facts in the case,*" unanimously agree that "the charge of incompetency is not sustained," I leave for Messrs. Lynd, Powell, James, Swaim, Pierce, Taylor, and other members of that Committee, to explain. If they have a proper sense of the responsibility which they assumed in sending forth to an anxious, confiding public, such a Report, *as the result of their own personal examination*, I think they will yet confess, that the findings in which they so "unanimously agreed," were not made "*in view of the facts in the case.*" And the officers of a *religious* society, who can originate or endorse the statements of the Bible Revision Association, declaring that the Bible Union "has called to the work of revising the Holy Scriptures forty of the best Hebrew and Greek scholars that could be found in Europe and America;" and that "if the Bible Union's Board of Revisers are incompetent, it is because neither Europe nor America can furnish competent men," as they cannot be ignorant, must be reckless of truth.

Besides what has been said by the officers respecting the number and qualifications of the Bible Union's revisers, many other groundless statements have been officially made respecting them; of which I will give but a single example.

In the Annual Report of the Revision Association for 1855, written by the Cor. Secretary, JAMES EDMUNDS, and adopted by the Board, and by the Association, of which Rev. S. W. Lynd, D.D., was President, in reference to persons engaged in revision for the Bible Union, it is said:

"Our revisers have, *many of them*, resigned lucrative employments to engage in this work."

Now, if there is a particle of truth in this *official* declaration, I have been strangely misinformed, in relation to matters of which I am supposed to have a perfect understanding. According to the best of my knowledge, there are not "many," who have resigned *any* employment to engage in the work of revision for the Bible Union; and there is *not one* who has "resigned *lucrative* employment to engage in this work." Indeed, I know of no instance, in which any man has, on becoming a reviser of the Bible Union, given up a greater for a smaller salary. On the contrary, I know of some cases, in which men have been paid much

higher salaries, as revisers of the Bible Union, than they had ever received from any other source. For instance, the highest salary which Dr. Conant had ever received, was \$1,500; but on becoming a reviser of the Bible Union, he relinquished \$300, which had been paid him by the University of Rochester, and received in place of it \$2,000 from the Bible Union, and had it stipulated, in his contract with the Union, that if he should ever resign his professorship in the Seminary, with the consent of the Bible Union, the remaining \$1,200, thereby relinquished; should be paid him by the Union; in which case he is to receive, for his services as a reviser, \$3,200 per annum—\$1,700 more than he had ever received in any other employment.

It is in the face of such facts, of which the officers of the Revision Association cannot be ignorant, that they officially declare to the world, that "*our revisers have, many of them, resigned lucrative employments to engage in this work.*" There is not one of the officers of that Association, who does not know that this declaration is perfectly groundless. And how any man, with a conscience enlightened, and religiously educated, could, knowing the facts of the case, write or endorse such a declaration, is most unaccountable.

Nearly all the revisers of the Bible Union engaged on the New Testament, have finished the portions respectively assigned to them.\* Matthew has been revised by Rev. Wm. Pechey, of England, and by Rev. O. B. Judd, of New York;† Mark, by Rev. Wm. Pechey and Rev. T. Boys, of England, and Edward Maturin, Esq., of New York, severally; Luke, by Rev. J. Angus and Rev. A. S. Thelwall, of England, Rev. J. Shannon, of Missouri, and Rev. J. Muenschner, of Ohio, severally; John, by Rev. J. Angus, Rev. A. S. Thelwall, and Rev. J. W. Morton,‡ of New Jersey, severally; Acts, by Rev. J. T. Gray, of England, and Alexander Campbell,§ of Virginia, respectively; Romans, by Rev. J. Angus, Prof. E. Adkins, of Illinois, and Rev. P. Schaff, of Pennsylvania, severally; 1st & 2d Corinthians, by Rev. F. Clowes, of England, Rev. J. W. Morton and Eld. S. E. Shepard, of New York or Pennsylvania, severally; Galatians, Rev. J. T. Gray and Rev. S. W. Lynd, of Illinois, respectively; Ephesians, by Rev. N. Whiting, of Williamsburg, Rev. F. Clowes, and Rev. John Forsyth, of Newburgh, severally; Philip-  
pians, by Rev. Wm. Pechey, Rev. E. Gallup, of Hamilton, and Eld. S. E. Shepard, severally; Colossians, by Rev. F. Clowes, Rev. E. Gal

\* Rev. J. W. MORTON and Eld. S. E. SHEPARD may be still at work on Corinthians; and some on other portions.

† For reasons already explained, only the first three chapters of my work have been delivered to the Board.

‡ Mr. Morton's revision of John has been stereotyped since 1854; but for good reasons it has not yet been allowed to see the light. As might be inferred from his doctrines on the Greek text, already cited, Mr. Morton has handled the original with amazing temerity. Numerous passages and words are ejected from his revision as *spurious*. In one place, twelve consecutive verses are condemned and cast out.

§ Mr. Campbell's revision of Acts has been in process of being stereotyped ever since the fall of 1855; and when finished, it will probably take the same course as the Gospel of John.

lup, and Rev. W. P. Strickland, of Ohio, severally ; 1st & 2d Thessalonians, by Rev. J. T. Gray, and Rev. John Lillie, of New York, respectively ; 1st & 2d Timothy, by Rev. J. T. Gray, and Rev. James Lillie, of Canada, respectively ; Titus, by Rev. F. Clowes, and Rev. Jas. Lillie, respectively ; Philemon, by Rev. J. Angus, Rev. James Lillie, and Rev. John Lillie, severally ; Hebrews, by Rev. J. T. Gray, Rev. Jas. Lillie, and Rev. N. Whiting, severally ; James, by Rev. Wm. Pechey, and Rev. James Lillie, respectively ; 1st Peter, by Rev. Wm. Pechey, Rev. James Lillie, and Rev. John Lillie, severally ; 2d Peter, and 1st, 2d, & 3d John, by Rev. William Pechey, and Rev. John Lillie, respectively ; Jude, by Rev. J. Angus, and Rev. John Lillie, respectively ; and Revelation, by Rev. F. Clowes and Rev. John Lillie.

If the judgment of the Committee on Versions can be taken as a criterion, nine-tenths of these revisions will be of little or no service to the Bible Union. And from the *official* announcement that "the practice of the Committee on Versions, in regard to *printing only such revisions as may be suitable to put into the hands of the Final Board of Revisers*, meets the full approbation of the Committee of Investigation," it might be inferred that but few of them will ever be examined by the final Committee.

In the spring of 1856, after the public mind had become somewhat agitated, by the first investigations into the affairs of the Bible Union, the Committee on Versions recommended to the Board to instruct them to report the names of the final revisers, with the plan of their work ; which recommendation was adopted, and accordingly, in the Bible Union *Quarterly*, for May, 1856, appeared, under the head of "Good News," the following official announcement :

"The Board has participated in the universal desire to press forward the enterprise as rapidly as a just appreciation of ultimate consequences will justify ; and it is peculiarly gratifying to them to be able to announce the probability that the incipient revision of the New Testament will be so far advanced at the next Anniversary, as to render it expedient to adopt regulations for the ultimate revision. They have therefore issued the following instruction upon the subject, to the Committee on Versions :

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Versions be instructed to take the whole matter into serious consideration, and report to the Board such recommendations of names for appointment of members in the final body of revisers, and plans for the completion of the work, as will enable the Board to submit the entire subject to the Union for its action, in October next."

"Our friends at a distance will hail the above announcement with joy."

Dr. Maclay says he "had always understood that the Final College of Revisers were to be appointed by the Union ; and that in the absence of any special provision for nomination, the privilege of nomination belonged in all cases to the appointing power ; but the Committee on Versions took up the matter, asked the Board for power to nominate the members of the Final College, and to prepare the plan of its operations." To this the Committee of Investigation, evading the point as to what was originally intended and understood, and officially announced, reply as follows :

"The Union could not do this work, as every man of practical experience can testify. Nobody on earth would think of proceeding in such important matters in full assembly."

Yet I find the following *official* statement, published in various documents of the Bible Union, over the names of S. H. Cone, Wm. H. Wyckoff and Wm. Colgate :

"In accordance with the plan of the American Bible Union for the revision of the English New Testament, *the work of each of the revisers MUST be subjected to the critical examination of the rest*, and of such other scholars as have expressed a willingness to assist ; and after being again revised by the author, with the aid of their suggestions, be submitted to a Committee of Revisers *appointed by the Union* for final adjudication upon every word and phrase."

Now, however, the Committee of Investigation may, by necessary implication, pronounce Messrs. Cone, Wyckoff and Colgate to have been men of no "practical experience," they did nevertheless *officially* declare that the Final Committee was to be "*appointed by the Union*;" just as Dr. Maclay says he had understood ; and just as the Committee of Investigation say "nobody on earth would think of."

But in pursuance of the "instructions," given to the Committee on Versions by the Board, at the Committee's own request, as above related, that Committee reported in September, about six months after being so instructed, a plan for the final revision ; but they made no "recommendations of names for appointment of members in the final body of revisers," as directed by the order of their "instructions," nor did they assign any reasons for disregarding this part of their "instructions." The plan which the Committee on Versions recommended the Board to request the Union to adopt, was passed at the anniversary in October, and published in the Bible Union Quarterly for November, 1856. It contains among other provisions the following :

"The Board shall proceed to appoint the final Committee of Revisers, and fix their salaries, within three months from the present date, Oct. 1, 1856, to commence their labors as soon as they can be brought together."

"The Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven, selected on account of their acknowledged qualifications."

"They shall prosecute their labors, so far as practicable, at the Bible Union Rooms, in the city of New York, and from the time of their organization, they shall devote at least seven hours per day exclusively to the revision of the New Testament till it is completed, or during the pleasure of the Board."

"When a book is under revision, every manuscript or printed revision, or criticism, on any part of it, in the possession of the Union, shall be placed in the hands of the Committee, and these shall all be carefully examined in reference to every proposed improvement, and the parts referring to the improvement, including the authorities, shall be read aloud in the Committee, and duly considered before any change is decided upon."

"The Committee shall not adopt any change, which may have been made in the incipient revisions, unless they deem it an improvement upon the English version, and incapable of being further improved by them."

The plan embracing these provisions having been formed and reported by the Committee on Versions, and recommended by the Board, and

adopted by the Union, the whole subject was referred back to the Committee on Versions, with instructions to nominate the final committee in accordance with the unconditional order of the Union, requiring their appointment "*within three months*" from October 1, 1856. But in the Bible Union Quarterly, for February, 1857, the so-called editors, Messrs Wyckoff and Buckbee, explain as follows:

"The Committee on Versions have held seven meetings in the examination of correspondence and deliberating respecting the *Final Committee* on the English New Testament. They are perfectly unanimous in their views, but require further opportunity for deliberation, consultation and correspondence, which the Board unanimously grants." "According to present prospects, our consultations and arrangements for the nomination of the Final Committee are rapidly approaching maturity; but the Board will not venture to appoint them till the condition of the treasury will afford a reasonable assurance of their support, and of the means of purchasing such books as, we understand, they will need for the proper prosecution of their work."

The order of the Union says "the Board *shall proceed to appoint the final committee of revisers* and fix their salaries, *within three months*" from October 1, 1856. After four months have elapsed, and no such Committee has been appointed, Messrs. Wyckoff and Buckbee tell us that "the Board will not venture to appoint them till the condition of the treasury will afford a reasonable assurance of their support."

But it is now generally understood that Prof. H. B. Hackett, of Newton Theol. Institution, Mass., Rev. P. Schaff, of Mercersburg, Pa., Prof. E. Rödiger, of Germany, and Prof. T. J. Conant, of Rochester, with some man not yet selected or announced, are to constitute the final Committee. The first three are not expected to leave their present positions, and duties; so they cannot, as the plan requires, and the positive order of the Union says "they shall, prosecute their labors, so far as practicable, at the Bible Union Rooms;" nor can they, as the same order says they shall, "devote at least seven hours per day exclusively to the revision of the New Testament till it is completed." Dr. Conant has resigned his professorship in the Rochester Theol. Seminary, and is to spend his whole time in revision, alternating between the New and the Old Testament, the latter being exclusively secured to him by contract, and the former, falling into his hands by the force of circumstances, and the exigencies of the times. According to the contract, Dr. Conant will receive a salary of *three thousand and two hundred dollars* per annum. As to the compensation of the other members of that Committee, I am not informed, but presume they are to be paid at the same rate with Dr. Conant.

It is difficult to see how that Committee can, in conformity with the rules laid down by the Union, make any use of the revision work already done. For one of the rules says, "the Committee shall not adopt any change which may have been made in the incipient revisions, unless they deem it an improvement upon the English version, and incapable of being further improved by them." And they cannot judge intelligently whether a proposed change is such an "improvement upon the English version," and "incapable of further improvement," without giving about

as much time and study as would be required to do the work anew from the beginning. And in this view of the case, many years must yet be allowed before the production of a revised version by the Bible Union can be expected.

According to the official Reports of the Union, there have been already expended by that Institution, on account of the revision of the English Version, about *two hundred thousand dollars*. Whether the friends of pure versions will continue their contributions, notwithstanding the official mismanagement of the Bible Union, for years to come, must depend, it seems to me, very much upon the amount of misrepresentation that can be palmed upon the public mind by salaried officers, *ex parte* Committees of Investigation, and other interested parties.

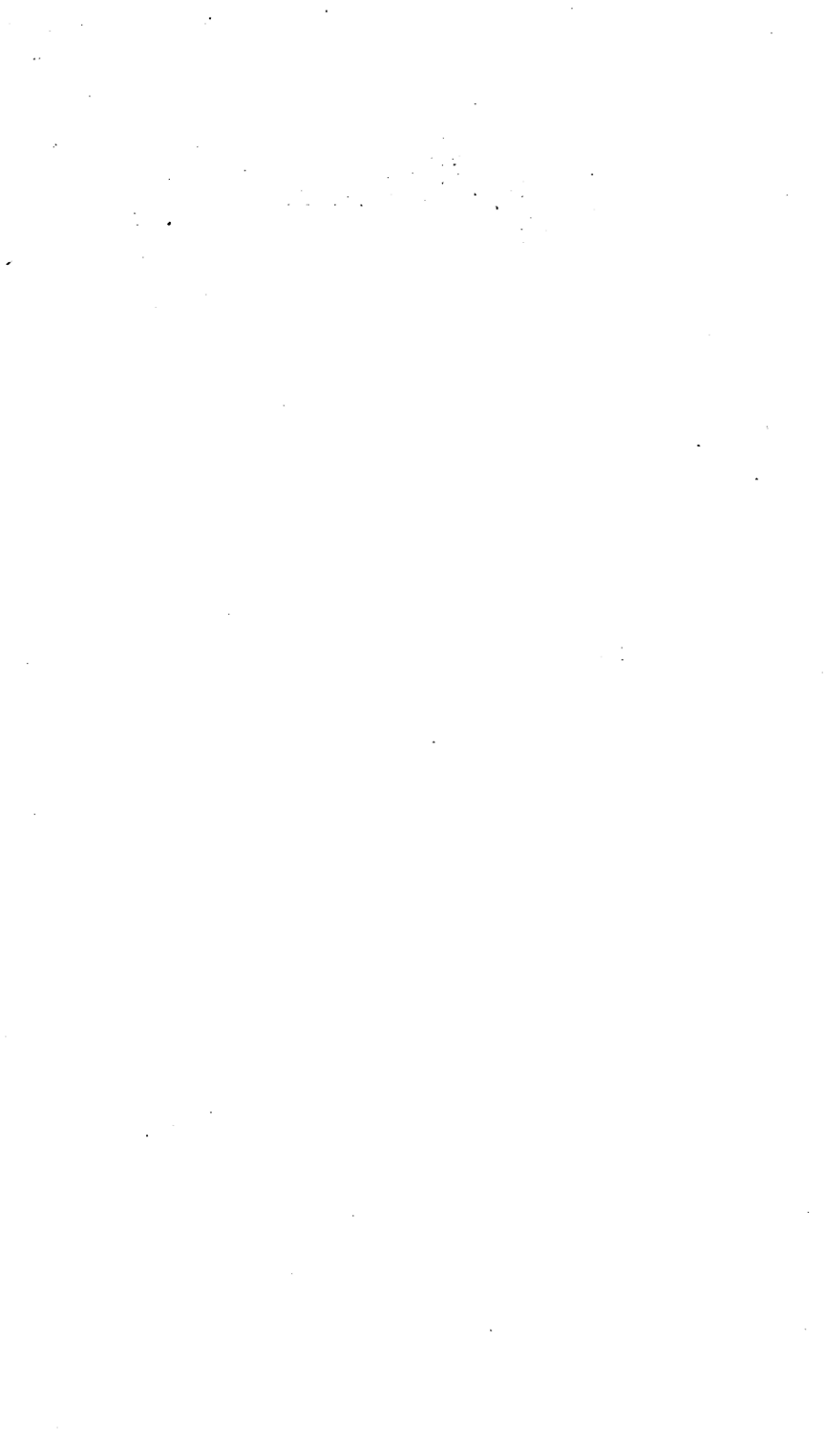
There are some other matters, in relation to the Bible Union, which I may have occasion to speak of hereafter; but which cannot be properly set forth at present. If a fair opportunity for the consideration of the affairs of the Union had been allowed at the last Anniversary, the necessity of much of this exposition would have been superseded. But in a spirit unworthy of, and unbecoming the Bible Union, all such opportunity was intentionally cut off. The day before the meeting, an employee of the Board was overheard saying, that they had no fear but that they would get through the Anniversary without any difficulty, if they could keep Mr. Judd from speaking, and they intended to pass a resolution limiting every speaker to fifteen minutes; after which Mr. Judd would not attempt to make a speech in that time. Accordingly, at the opening of the meeting, Rev. Wm. S. Clapp offered a resolution, limiting each speaker to *ten minutes*. To this strong opposition began to be manifested; it was deprecated by several, and others desired to speak against it; but Rev. S. W. Lynd moved the "previous question," and it was carried. So that, though some of the gravest questions which were ever before the Union, were by the Committee of Investigation and otherwise brought up in that meeting, no adequate opportunity was allowed for their discussion. With such a limitation, as to time, no one would think of entering fully into any of the questions before the Union. Even the proscriptive policy, by which Messrs. Geo. W. Abbe and S. R. Kelly had been dropped from the Finance Committee, and by which Messrs. Abbe and Tripp, who were among the founders of the Union, and who had been members of the Board from the beginning, were now dropped from that body, was too important to be properly disposed of in a ten minutes speech. But when the nomination was brought in for the Board, I inquired, through the President of the Committee on Nominations, who had been substituted for Messrs. Abbe and Tripp, and the Chairman of that committee, Charles Duffield, Esq., very courteously replied, that he did not consider the Committee was bound to answer any such question. Such conduct on the part of the chief manager, through his coadjutors, in the name of the Union, rendered it necessary for me to treat matters more fully in this review, than I otherwise should have done.

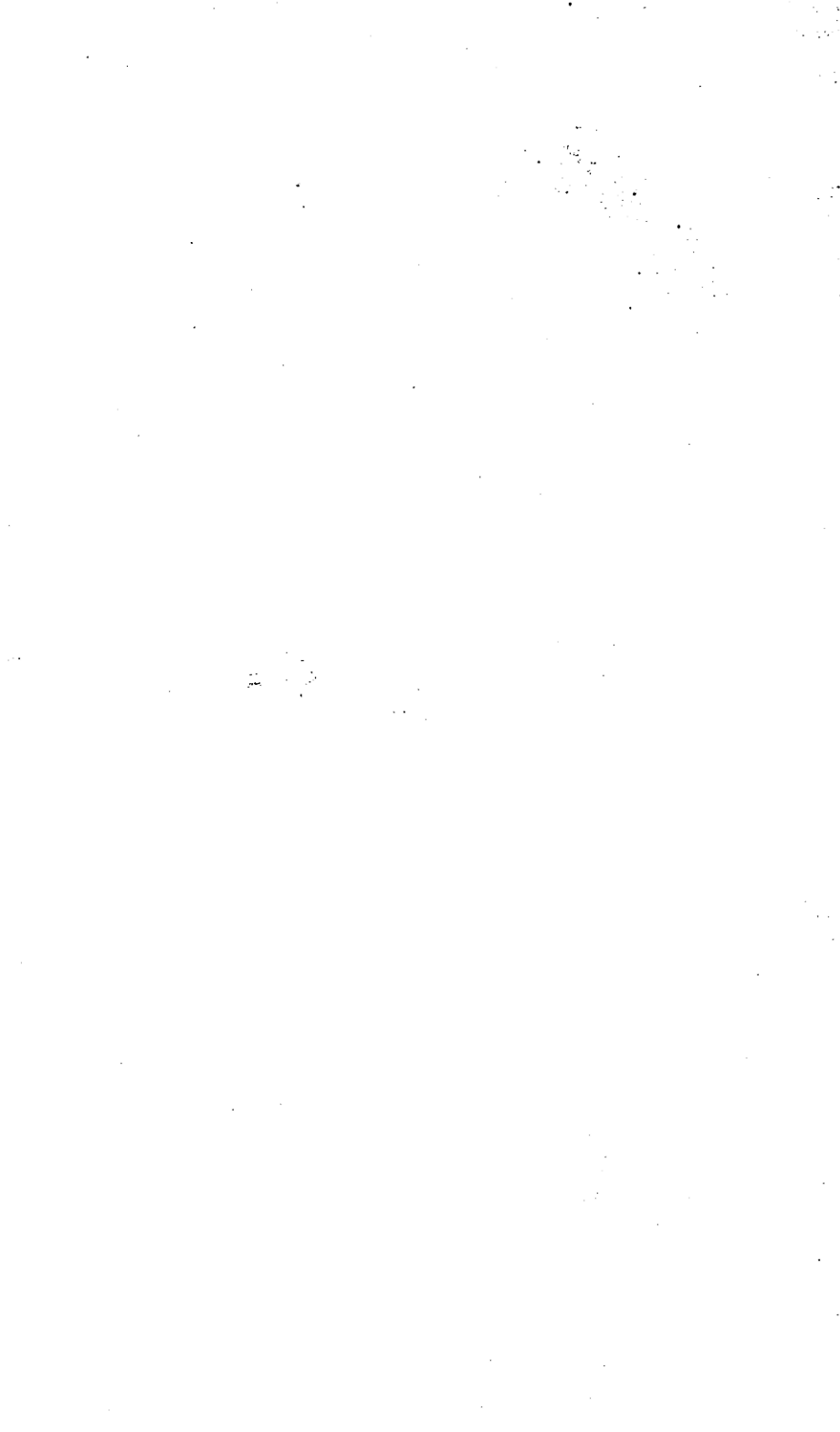
I have written throughout with great plainness of speech, because the nature of the case demands it, and I cannot dissemble. But I am not conscious of having been actuated by, or possessed of unkind feeling



towards any person, upon whose conduct I have felt it my duty to animadvert. There are, doubtless, some of my sincere friends, who, not understanding, or not realizing the condition of affairs, have hoped that my promised pamphlet would never appear. And no one can regret more deeply than I do, the exigency which calls for its publication.

The principle of faithful versions of the inspired writings, and the cause of Bible translation, are as dear to me as ever. I sincerely and strongly desire to see a thorough, faithful revision of the English version. And, though I have no confidence in the Bible Union under its present management, yet I shall rejoice in everything that truly tends towards the achievement of this glorious object, whether in that or any other Institution.





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